HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 81 — BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 6 1927 — ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA‡ ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLLIA ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6thApril	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, For Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 „	8 April.
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 „	11 „
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 April	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 „	20 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Post 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-26	30,95,326
Paid up Capital upto 31-12-26	23,82,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent; A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,48,000.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate enticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfa Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EARN BIG SALARIES.—Agents required by New Zealand Redwood Forests Ltd. Only men with Insurance experience must apply. Churchgate St., Bombay.
A R164

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Attendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4 Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
T R161

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street. Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay. Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R156

OOTACAMUND—TO LET—VICEROY'S VISIT—"ROSSMOYNE" large, commodious Bungalow, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for princes or large families, Drawing room. Ante-room, Dinning. room, Pantry Office, Glazed verandah, four bed rooms, five bath rooms, kitchen Horse-stalls; Coach-house, Garage, Poultry house, Dog Kennels, and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned: Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28334

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SPINNING MILL FOR SALE.

1. UNDER orders from the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, tenders are invited for the purchase of the Mahuva Cotton Spinning Mill, situated at Mahuva, with its buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both moveable and immoveable which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State.
2. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is lease-hold ground leased by the Darbar.
3. Those desiring to purchase should sealed tenders to the undersigned. The tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Mahuva Mill" and should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1927.
4. Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 10,000/ ten thousand rupees.
5. The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
6. The tenders shall be opened by the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL immediately after 11-30 a.m. on the 16th April, 1927, when tenderers or their duly authorised agents should be present.
7. On a tender being passed the tenderers shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent of the amount of his tender.
8. The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper Conveyance Deed has been signed.
9. All expenses incidental to the sale such as stamp, registration, Darbar's levy known as Choth etc., as also cost of any certified copies of documents etc., which the purchaser may require shall be borne by the purchaser.
10. Arrangements for the inspection of machinery, buildings etc., will be made by the Darbari Supervisor staying on the Mill premises at Mahuva.

BHANUPRASAD D.
Controller of State Accounts.

Bhavnagar, 1st April, 1927.
28390

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

SPECIAL RATE CIRCULAR NO. 2.

During the ensuing Easter Holidays, Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the 8th to the 18th April, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the Return journey upto the midnight of 29th April 1927 from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona to Matheran at a fare and a half over the Matheran Railway plus two single fares over the G. I. P.

Children above 3 years of age and under 12 years will be charged half the fares.

No refund can be claimed on Tickets purchased, unused or lost.

A. N. MALLIK (Cantab),
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Neral 1st April, 1927.
28386

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAY CHEAP RETURN THIRD CLASS TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays return journey concession tickets at a FARE AND A HALF FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 3-15-0 by mail trains and Rs. 3-3-0 by ordinary and express trains for the double journey will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan and the following stations:—

Talegaon	Nagpur.
Kirkee.	Burhanpur.
Poona	Khandwa.
Kurduwadi	Chalisgaon.
Sholapur	Khamgaon.
Deolali	Dhulia.
Nasik Road	Malkapur.
Manmad.	Amraoti.
Bhusawal	Ahmednagar.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices of stations mentioned above.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1927.
28389

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays, Concession Tickets for first and second classes at one and one third fare and for Inter class at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued to passengers over the G. I. P. Railway travelling distances over 100 miles. This concession will be in force from the 8th to 18th April, 1927, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of 29th April 1927.

No refunds can be claimed on tickets purchased but unused or lost.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices.

A. PEEL COOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
29th March, 1927.
28363

LOST OR MISLAID

NINE SPLIT TICKETS No. 3/2977/83, 3/2008 & 4/895 for 100 Shares and Allotment Letter No. 6118 for 10 Shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, standing on the undersigned name have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person showing any claim on the same should communicate to the above-mentioned Co. in their Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate within one month from this date, otherwise duplicate receipts will be passed to the owner.

S. J. SAMTOK,
28388

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS RETURN JOURNEY CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays the following return journey concession tickets will be issued to passengers over the G. I. P. Railway travelling distances of over 100 miles from the 8th to the 18th April 1927 and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 29th April, 1927.

CLASSES.

First, Second—at a fare and one third.

Intermediate—at a fare and a half.

Third Mail and Ordinary—at a fare and a half between Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan and the following stations:—

Talegaon.	Burhanpur
Kirkee.	Khandwa.
Poona.	Chalisgaon.
Kurduwadi.	Jalgaon.
Sholapur.	Akola.
Devlali.	Khamgaon
Nasik Road.	Dhulia.
Manmad.	Malkapur.
Bhusawal.	Amraoti.
Nagpur.	Ahmednagar.

No refund can be claimed on tickets purchased but unused or lost.

Detailed information can be had from the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at station Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1927.
28363

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF PENUKONDA

O. S. 1046/26.

MYLAWARAM SUBBIAH ... Plaintiff.
KAPARTHY SESHIAH ... Defendent.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above-named plaintiff has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 310-0-0 being the principal and interest due on a promissory note. The above suit is posted to 8-4-27 for your appearance. Take notice that if you do not appear on that date the suit will be decreed ex parte.

C. RANGA RAO,
Pleader for
Plaintiff.

Dated 1st April 1927.
28395

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1926.

PURSHOTAMDAS PRANJIWAN DAS GANJAWALLA. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

RADHABHAI, widow of Nagardas Juthabhoy Mehta and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land vacant hilly land, admeasuring 8050 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

NOTE:—The purchaser will be entitled to the right of way over the adjoining land towards the North which is held by the plaintiff under a lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31-38, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 28th February, 1927.

(Sd.) B. B. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28396

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I RAJABALI JANMAHOMED PATEL at present residing at 21, Pydhoni Road, Khadack, Bombay No. 3, am the owner of the Amrat Aushadhalaya and am the proprietor of "Amruat's Leucorrhoea Lotion," bearing the label shown here. The said Trade name and Trade Mark are my absolute property which are duly registered. Anyone imitating the same will do so at his own risk as costs and consequences thereof.

RAJABALI JANMAHOMED.
28383

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Sunderji Raja, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant Mistry. ..... Deceased.

Bai ANANDIBAI, widow of abovenamed deceased of Mitana in the Territories of H. H. Thakore Saheb of Morvi Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Lalwady, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of his son Purshotam Sunderji a minor and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of March, 1927.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28399

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARIDAS GOCULDAS, late of Ghatkoper, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Muccadam, in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha Bombay ... Deceased.

(1) LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J. P., of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Cavel, (2) KHATAO NANJI, also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Khand Bazar, (3) UMERSEY GOCULDAS, of Nimar Kheri, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Nimar Kheri and (4) CHATURBHUJ RAVJI, of Ghatkoper, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Ghatkoper, aforesaid Executor according to the tenor of the said will ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR

The 26th day of March, 1927.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioners' Attorney.
28394

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, rich Persian carpets, large English ice box, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Marine Lines, behind B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices, valuable and handsome specially made-to-order furniture by McKenzie and others, glass and crockery, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon and dumb-waiter, suite of drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, rich Persian carpets, iron single cots with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel door almyrahs by MacKenzie, cloth and gown press, oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, folding card tables, one large English ice box with refrigerator, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of H. T. Gorrie, Esqr., manager, South British Insurance Co., Ltd., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Round Pearls.

Suit No. 2112 of 1926.

(Sushila vs. Motichand Tulbickchand and another.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for Mr. Lallubhai Shivchand, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order made in the above suit on the 31st March, 1927 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at Apollo Street, Fort

5 bunches	70 strings 3628 pearls.
9 bunches	83 strings 2417 pearls.
4 bunches	26 strings 722 pearls.
1 necklace	of 123 pearls.
2 bunches	19 strings 282 pearls.
4 bunches	33 strings 532 pearls.
3 bunches	22 strings 524 pearls.
2 bunches	25 strings 507 pearls.
6 bunches	52 strings 1254 pearls.

Also one parcel of drilled round loose pearls, 3 viemru pearls, one sujni pearl, etc, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2604 of 1925 (Nazarally vs. Bai Amtubai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on Sunday, the 10th inst sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

Valuable landed property about 1890 square yards Khoti land bounded on the east by the properties of Mr. Misquitta and Ibrahim Abdullali Loharchalwalla on the west by the properties of Zooraln Tomoo Souz and Bai Piroibai daughter of Byramji Mistry, on the north by the property of Bai Pirojbai daughter of Byramji Mistry and on the south by the property of Ibrahim Abdullali Loharchalwalla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF WHITE TWILLS, 2 CASES OF WHITE MERCERISED CHECK, 4 CASES OF WHITE MERCERISED BROCADE AND 3 CASES OF WHITE MERCERISED VOILS.

By the order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and Tarachand Ganshamdas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhagwandas Gordhandas, Pragraj Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 7th April 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) opposite Dharamraj Galli Door, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

1 Case contg. 34 pcs. of Superior White Twills No. 10 1/2,31"x40/45 yds.
2 Cases each contg. 150 pcs. of Superior White Mercerised Checks (split) No. 6006. 27"x10 yds.
4 Cases each contg. 100 pcs. of Superior White Mercerised Brocades No. 4444. 28"x10 yds.
3 Cases each contg. 30 pcs. of Superior White Mercerised Voils No. 1757,33"x30/35 yds.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
BHRUGUVATI
OR
GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 6-12.
AYURVEDASRAMAM,
151, Govindappa Naick Street, G.T., Madras.
Complete Catalogue FREE on application.

AMUSEMENTS

First National Pictures
Present
"SWEET DADDIES"
7 Reels
Starring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
Jack Mulhall and Jobyna Ralston
LAUGHS AND THRILLS GALORE!
One of those wholesome Comedy affairs with a particularly funny twist at the end.
'FELIX LAUGHS IT OFF!'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
RICHARD BELL
PRESENTS
THE JOY BELL
A Super-Cabaret Company of a Talented Artists.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

!! WARNING !!
It is an excellent warning to the young generation to beware of Venerel Disease and take necessary pricaution
— BECAUSE —
It does not only ruin himself but the innocent members of his family, which the well-known writer Mr. Dave has beautifully shown in—
Kohinoor Film Company's Super Social Production
"THE EDUCATED WIFE"
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 4-45, 7, 9-45, & 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW
Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital: ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

AMUSEMENTS

THURSDAY 7TH APRIL 1927
AT 9-30 P. M.
MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC PERFORMANCES
BY
The Great Blind Magician
Prof. L. K. SHAH,
THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.
The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.
DONT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
PLACE— GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.
TICKETS:— Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0
Orchestra 3-6-0 Second ,, 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0
HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.
MANAGER.

RIPON THEATRE
FINAL THREE SHOWS
TO-DAY WED. NIGHT
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUNDAY EVENING
One Beautiful Drama
KRISHNA SUDAMA
MADON THEATRES LTD.
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT : : : THIS WEEK.
An Oriental Picture for I'dd Week.
"TALES of a THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS"
Full of Adventure and Thrills—Backed by the Gorgeous Settings of the East—It is a film which no one should miss
Also a Laughable Comedy.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK.
Maharashtra Film Co.'s Picture
NETAJI PALKAR
Which will remind you of Sinhgad.

KEROSIN RATES.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.).
Bombay, April 5.

	Rs. acs. p.
Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand News Tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 0 6

READY QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, Gram, Cotton Seeds, Rape Seeds, Barley.

4/12	3/12	7/4	3/2
5/4	4/2	7/12	

Market arrival:—Grain Rape Seeds.
1,000 Mds. 1,2000 Mds.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 4.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Dayss Market Loans 4 per cent
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 4.
T T Berlin on London 20.43 5/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.14 1/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 27.20.
T T Milan on London 101.60.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.06.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, London, cwt.—
London, April 4.
May/Aug delivery paid and sellers 30/7½
Linseed Oil, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec paid sellers 31/4 1/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 4.
Demand Bills 485.3/..

LONDON METALS.

London, April 4.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£60-1/2
Copper, Braziers, ..	£71
Yellow Metal, ...	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots. ..	£308-3 / 4
Quicksilver, per Bottle, (75 lb.)	£21-1/2

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

April 5.
S.S. Essex Envoy, Ebershell, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.
S S Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
S S Zingora, Berdont, Rangoon.
S S Baroda, Maclean, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 5.
Steamer Aleppo for Hull.
Steamer Sultania for Jeddah.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Silvio Pellico for Trieste.
Steamer Shinnoh Maru for Kobe.
S S Essex Envoy: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Essex, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.
S S Gingora: The T M Co.'s steamer Gingora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.
S S Baroda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1899 tons, Captain A. Maclean, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.
DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.
S S Jehangir: The T M Co.'s steamer Jehangir will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and about 608 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

April 5.
S S Rnachi for London:—27 bales goat skins tanned and 3 bales sheep skins tanned H R Rehmanbhai and Co., 178 bags henna powder, 1 bdle dry lizard skins and 8 bales behichi rugs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., 47 cwt Indian chutney and 1 case condiments Framji Nawroji, 200 bags groundnuts R Meherahhoy, 11 bdles lamb skins and 27 bdles woollen carpets Amin Aziznlahoff, 24 bdles woollen carpets H Habibullahoff, 207 bags black pepper, 4 pols rossa oil, 2 pols ginger glass oil E Virjee and Co., 1 pkg. and 5 bales woollen carpets, 1 pkg saddlery, 3 pugs wearing apparel, 1 pkg blanket wool len 6 pkgs Indian trophies and 6 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 24 bales cow hides tanned R Merally, 28 bales goat skins tanned, 14 bales sheep skins tanned and 14 bales cow hides tanned L Hassan, 14 bales goat skins tanned M Esmail, 2 pkgs condiments M Esmail, 1 pkg wearing apparel Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 18 cases fish mows H A Mohamad, 8 bdles woollen carpets Fatullah Ismalioff, 42 bdles silk carpets Haji Agha Ebrahimoff, 1 bdle crocodile skins Haji Agha Ebrahimoff, 2 bdles fox skins Haji Agha Ebrahim off, 21 bales goat and sheep skins tanned M Ladhally, 41 bales sheep, goat and cow hides tanned G. Trading Co. Ltd., 14 bdles woollen carpets and 7 bdles fox, jackal and lamb skins H A Aminoff.
S S Ranchi for Port Said:—20 bales cotton cold piecegoods H Khiaram, 26 bales cotton cold piecegoods A H Diab, 27 bales cotton G.M. twist No. 18 A H Diab.
For C. Nople: 8 bdles woollen carpets Haji Agha Ebrahimoff.
For Alexanditta: 26 bales cotton G.M. twist No. 18 A H Diab, 50 bales cotton yarn Chahaty and Thackersey Ltd.
For Beymouth: 8 bales cotton grey twist Ismail A H Moosa.
S S Cracovia for Trieste: 110 bales raw cotton K Visram and Co.
S S Circassia for Liverpool: 1 bale cotton duries Mackinnon Mackenzie, 75 bales wool F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 29 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co., 50 bales clean cotton wast e M Chandulal and Co., 145 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 2000 bags linseed oil cake, 200 bags seeds sweeping, 200 bags middlings R J Davar, 10 cases and 445 bags dill seed M Bhutta and Co., 5 bles raw cotton sample Spinner and Co., 644 bales dillseed J Doyal, 31 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 10 bales wool raw M Mangalchand, 70 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 42 bales cotton yarn waste Manghai Narayandas, 1280 bags myrabollams Amin and Sons, 444 bags dill seed M Thadhani, 5 bales cotton grey yarn Swadeshi Mill Co Ltd.
For Glasgow: 100 bales hemp Itarsi Razavia Brothers
For Marseilles: 190 bags mustard seed Tumboli and Co., 1 bale essence de palmora Volkart Bros., 16 cases gum olibanum Moosabhai, 75 cases gum olibanum E Virjee.
For Philadelphia: 128 cks wet salted goat skins Messrs. Briskey and Co.
For Port Said: cotton G. M. twist No. 18 C Ibrahim and Sons.

IMPORTS.

April 5.
S S Neidnefels from Antwerp:—1566 bales and 7962 pieces mild steel bars, 66 bales paper, 100 cases window glass, 875 bdles galv. corrugated steel sheets, 400 pieces tubes for poles, 100 cases safety wicks, 20 cks zinc white, 24 cases wire nails, 94 cases hardware, 50 bdles brass rods, 1011 pieces steel joists, 126 kegs and 20 drums aniline colour, 18 cases iron nails, 3357 pieces and 809 bdles mild steel angles, 250 cases vegetable product, 265 cases, 80 cks and 214 drums dyes dry, 20 cks indigal, 32 cks and 15 bdles dyes paste, 60 drums sulphide of sodium, 28 cases brochures, 20 brls acetate of soda, 10 cases sacking material, 350 bags sulphate of alumina, 14 cases metal saws, 16 cases envelops, 132 bales straw boards, 873 bdles steel rods, 10,000 pieces steel sleeper 1016 pieces mild steel plates, 40 bags and 125 cases rivets, 16 cases wire netting, 100 pieces gastubes, 200 bdles chammels.
S S Katuna from Philadelphia:— 81 1/2 brls and 25 kegs lubraciating grease, 2603 drums and 50 cases lubricating oil, 20 cylinders anhydrous ammonia, 49 cases [illegible] material, 18 cases moving picture films.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 5.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/16.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan, (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 108.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112/10
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103/8.
Forward Rates. Delivery 12th April 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/12 1945-55: Rs. 101/1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LINSEED.

London, April 4.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17:7:6.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £17:7:6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
May, June and July shipment Continent paid £15:1:6 to £15:5..6.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton —
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Apl/May shipment offered £18:10.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 2.
The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales
Total in Sight	16,865,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	550,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	143,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	6,307,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	316,000
Total Sales	35,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	13,000
East Indian Cotton Forward	1,500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,000
East Indian Cotton Imports	3,000
American Cotton Afloat	195,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	277,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	366,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 4.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £103 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8
National Bank £48 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/4 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £67 7/8
Consols £54 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4.

COFFEE.

New York, Apr. 4.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. 16-1/4

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, April 5.

Yesterday London spot silver closed easy by 1/16d and forward remained unchanged. Shanghai Exchange was steady. Our market opened for Chaitra delivery at Rs. 59/14 and improved to Rs. 60/4 on bulls buying and nervous short covering. At the advance there was profit taking by weak bulls and prices reacted 3 annas. Though the market appears strong owing to statistical position but some profit comes in strong markets. Thus we believe to secure profits at least on the portion of the purchases with a view to replace in weak markets. At the same time we think it risky to commit on the short side. The closing prices were quoted at under.

Ready Silver	60	4	0
Chaitra Delivery	60	4	0
Vaishakh Delivery	60	0	0
Double Options premium.			
Chaitra	1	4	0
Vaishakh	2	4	0

GOLD MARKET

Bombay, April 5.

The market is quiet but steady at the following rates.—

Bar Gold Ready	21	7	0
Chaitra Delivery	21	7	0
Vaishakh Delivery	21	8	6
National Bank	21	10	6
Chartered Bank	21	10	0
Central Bank	21	9	0
Sovereign Ready	13	6	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 5.

R C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras. 101.45.
London—Berlin Marks. 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 5.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £19-15-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/Mar shipment Offered. 49/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./Mar shipment offered 50/6
Wheat, Australian,
Apl. May shipment. Offered 52/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl.-May shipment offered 52.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May-June shipment offered 51.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 4.

Silver—Market quiet but steady.
Spot 26 3/16
Forward 26

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, April 5.

The Linseed market opened to-day at Rs. 10/12 and improved to 10/12/9 on local operators buying. Towards the close there was little profit taking by weak holders and the market closed at Rs. 10/12/6.

Linseed for September delivery opened at Rs. 11/1/6 and ruled firm on Bull support. The closing price was Rs. 11/2. The undertone continues fairly steady and we look for a steady gradual improvement in the prices.

The wheat market opened this morning for May delivery at Rs. 7/9 and declined to 7/8/3 on upcountry merchants selling. At the decline there was little covering and prices improved to 7/8/9 by the close.

September wheat opened at Rs. 7/11 and declined half anna in sympathy with May delivery, but prices recovered by the close to Rs. 7/11. The closing tone was steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Bombay Chronicle.")
(Messrs. The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading So., Ltd.).

MUKTSAR, April 3.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat Har	4	7	9
Wheat Bhadon	4	10	9
Wheat Asuj	4	11	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	3
Gram Har	3	10	0
Rape Seeds Bisakh	7	5	3
Rape Seeds Jeth	7	9	6
Rape Seeds Bhadon	7	14	3
Cotton Seeds Bisakh	5	14	0
Cotton Seeds Jeth	3	15	6
Cotton Seeds Bhadon	4	2	6
Barley Jeth	3	2	0

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York April, 4.

May	..13.99—.05
July	..14.20—.04
October	..14.42—.06
December	..14.61—.06
January	..14.64—.07
Middling Spot	..14.30—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 4.

May	..14.02—.07
July	..14.19—.07
Middling Spot	..14.02—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.

NEW YORK. 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	..14.03
July	..14.25
October	..14.48

NEW YORK. NOON CALL.

May	..14.03
July	..14.24
October	..14.48

NEW ORLEANS. 9.55 A.M.

May	..14.09
July	..14.26

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April. 4

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000	Bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000	,,
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000	Bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 4.

April	7.46—.03
May	7.53—.03
June	7.58—.02
July	7.66—.02
August	7.69—.02
September	7.73—.02
October	7.76—.01
November	7.78 —.—
December	7.81—.01
January	7.83—.—
February	7.85—.—
March	7.89+.02
April	7.90—.—
Middling Spot	7.82—.01

SALES.

Liverpool April 4.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000	Bales
Sales on Speculation	100	,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 4.

April	..12.98—.02
May	..12.98—.02

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes :—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Narrow and Featureless—Feel slightly Easy. Futures 4 to 7 Lower.

Local.—General Selling. Easy Liverpool. Closed weak.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Bombay, April 5.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York 2nd instant. May highest 14.07 at the opening lowest 14.03 (11.45 a.m.),

New York 4th instant May highest 14.07 (10-05 a.m.); lowest 13.97 (2-18 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th instant (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Don't think there is much risk, at present prices. Thing statistical position justifies higher prices. The crop prospects have undergone no material change, planting is progressing nomally.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Market declined on liquidation by recent buyers."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, April 5.

On Saturday the New York futures market was very narrow range being 4 points. Prices closed 2 to 4 points lower. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points. On Monday the futures market opened 3 points higher, but meeting no demand prices gradually gave way. The close was barely steady at a decline of 4 to 7 points.

The Liverpool market continues quiet with a small business. Spinners' demand continues dull. However there is absence of any fresh business. Spot Cotton closed yesterday at 7.82d. per lb.

We see nothing in the situation call for attention, and we continue to hold the opinion expressed recently that American Cotton at present level of price is neither a profitable purchase nor a safe sale and advise to await further developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easier New York quotations, the local Cotton market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 286 and gradually gave way till close in the Marwari Session. Commission houses and offices were sellers while buyers were holding aloof. Uncertain political outlook in China and dull demand for ready Cotton has brought in a complete change of sentiment that prices of Indian Cotton are unduly high. Thus the disparity which continued hitherto has improved somewhat and looks like further improvement. Ready Cotton prices specially staple Cotton shows a decline of about Rs 20/ per cdy. during the last week and even at this low level, neither mills nor exporters are willing to buy. The close at 4 p.m. is easy as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M.	286	286	284	284
Broach J/A.	288/8	289/8	288	288
Oomra May	280	280	278/	278/8
Bengal May	261	261	259/8	259/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points easy against expected 2 points lower on parity with latest New York close. The forward market for Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 283/4 and improved to 284 on profit taking. Prices again declined on renewed selling by commission houses and operators. The close was weak as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M.	283/4	284	283	283/4
Broach J/A.	287/4	288	287	287/4
Oomra May	277/8	278	277	277/8
Bengal May	259	259	258/8	259

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 5.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—
April 192.70 plus. 2.80.
July 198.60 plus. 1.40.
October 203.50 plus. 2.80.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

April 5.

Bengal 252 May.
Broach 284 A M.
Broach 288 J A.
Oomra 278 May.

Bengal	278	271	264	256
S. P.	274	267	260	252
Rajputana	278	271	263	256
Broach	303	298	293	
P. American	314	307	300	292
Surat	353	348	343	
Navasari	373	368	363	
Oomra	285	280	275	
C. P. I.	300	295	290	
C. P. 2	293	288	283	
Khandesh	281	276	271	
Mathia	279	274	739	

READY COTTON SALES.

April 5.

100 H M Meta Jambusar 300.
200 Currimbhai Paly 300.
100 P R Vakharia Purna 285.
200 Madhavdas Jetha Broach 301.
100 E Spinner & Co. Ellichpur 292.
100 Colaba Land Barwaha 285.
100 Standard Mill Mahej 282.
100 Navinchand Dami, Dabhoi 297.
100 Navinchand Jambusar 301.
100 Navinchand Bengal 277.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 2nd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,026
Linseed	19,672
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,131
Gingellyseeds	955
Poppyseed	75
Groundnuts	2,254
Castorseed	7,765
Rice	7,887
Myrabollams	3,898
Cottonseed	1,956
Gram	2,545
Jowar	901
Barley	230
Bajree	3,111
Coal	44 tons.

June	..13.02—.03		
July	..13.12—.03		
August	..13.14—.03		
September	..13.23—.03		
October	..13.25—.03		
November	..13.38—.04		
December	..13.43—.04		
January	..13.41+.02		
February	..13.41+.02		
March	..13.49—.—		
April	..13.48—.01		
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., SPOT	..13.35—.		

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

Scinde, Good	5.95
Scinde, Fully Good	6.15
Scinde, Fine	6.35
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.45
Oomra, Good	6.45
Oomra, Fully Good	6.70
Oomra, Fine	6.95
Broach, Good	6.45
Broach Fully Good	6.75
Broach Fine	7.05

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 5th.

In full-pressed Bales.	2—4—27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	108	3,05,445	2,84,152
Central India	671	2,58,361	330,356
Barsi and Nagar	387	1,81,214	1,85,333
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111	63,212	67,219
Berar	1,138	5,24,711	4,31,239
Central Provinces	255	2,13,395	2,23,091
Total Oomras	2,670	15,46,838	15,21,396
Dholera	850	1,12,491	1,79,765
N.W. Provinces		53,662	1,26,918
Rajputana	651	39,230	85,420
Sind-Punjab	158	1,06,569	2,37,771
Broach	3,453	71,248	2,85,608
Coompta & Dharwar	1,231	48,289	33,966
Westerns-Northerns	487	20,846	21,808
Cocoanada		399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	367	5,963	7,705
Persian		3,375	2,367
American	5,552	1,27,646	1,310
Egyptian and African	179	32,319	41,974
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	15,298	21,68,916	25,47,952

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st March.

In full pressed Bales. 2—4—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	55 2,15,694	3,70,597
Japan & China	5,800 10,74,196	12,15,756
Coast Ports	50 9,542	19,691
Up-country by Rail	72,168	55,773
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	58,519	71,677
Total	5,905 14,30,119	17,33,494

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 5th Ready. Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	275
,,	Fine	,,	267
,,	F.G.	,,	262
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	267
,,	F.G.	,,	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	295/300
Nagpur		,,	295/300
Yeotmal		,,	290
Arvi		,,	290
Amraoti		,,	282/89
Khamgaon-Akola		,,	282/87
Mulkapur		,,	280/84
Khandesh		,,	280/82
Muthia	Fine	,,	275/80
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		298/305
Purna	Average	,,	277/87
Parbhani/Sailu		,,	277/87
Indore/Ujjain		,,	290/95
Burwah Sanavad			280/90
Broach	Fine M.G.		302 May 300
Western	Good		310 May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.		322
Compta	F, G. M. G.	330	April+34 May'+30/1
Dholera			Ap/May+10 1
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+15

STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL RISE.

Bombay, April 5.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened unchanged for Mill shares and prices improved on Bull support and short covering. It can be said that the technical condition of the market is not healthy as some over brought accounts are carried by the bulls. Shorts feeling shy have covered a large portion of their uncovered shares, which is a point developing against the market market and while we believe in higher prices in the long run, we strongly recommend to securing profits at least on portion of the long interests. We may mention that market looks strongest near the top and we believe such a top is not far from present level and a healthy reaction is due specially in those scrips which are manipulated.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 965/ Fazal act 936/ and Pearl at Rs. 570/. While Swadesh was being done at 540, Simplex at 175 and prices improveda as under and closed steady.

Tata Iron shares ruled firm, ordinary was done at the opening at 66/4 and Defferd at Rs. 222/8. Both improved, the former touching 67 and the later to 227/8. There was little profit taking towards the close and prices closed quiet but steady.

Tata Hydro shares were in good demand which improved to 1971/4 Scindia attained higher level of Rs. 15/1 but closed at 15/. Tramway, Cement, Steamer and Burmas also were in good demand.

Government Security remained steady with a small business.

The market closed at the prices given below with steady undertone:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	78	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial	500	40	1500	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		23	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	28	12
Indian Cement O.	350		180	
Katni Cement O.	100		133	12
Katni Cement D.	40		690	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshirpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	680	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		203	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		245	
Scindia Steam	15/0		14	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		822	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	145	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1070	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		576	4
Tata Power P.	1,000		845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000		925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	672	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	195 Pre.	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		90	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	223	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			66	12
Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	12
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India	25		22	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1625	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435	
Apollo	50		8	
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	336	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	971	4
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250		75	
Century	100	20y	453	12
Central India O.	10	16	541	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	145	
Crescent	100	4	203	12
Curimbhoy	250		280	
David	500		250	
Kuria	100		165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8		1-2-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	277	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	110	
Elphinstone O.	700		28	
Emperor Edward	500		215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	941	4
Finlay	1,000		156	4
Framjee Petit	100		650	
Gokak	100	5	131	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		210	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	372	8
Jamashed O.	250		70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		115	
Kilachand	25		3-10	
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6150	
Madhavrao Scindia	100		24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		145	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1950	
Mathradas	100		75	
Meyer Sassoon	100		90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2300	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130	
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	172	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	313	12
Osmansbhai (100)	75		56	
Pearl	250	8	576	4
Phoenix	100	10	440	
Premier	100		11	
Sassoon Cotton	100		20	
Sassoon Silk	500		650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	850	
Simplex	100		185	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500		543	4
Swan	00		162	8
Tata Mill O.	5		97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2650	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			432	8
Bombay Cotton			336	4
Bombay Dyeing	962 8	972 8	960	971 4
Century	451 4	457 8	451 4	453 12
Central India	536 4	542 8	536 4	541 8
Colaba Land				145
Crescent				203 12
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	936 4	945	936 4	941
Finlays				156
Globe				35
Gokak				131 4
Indian Bleaching				210
Indore Malwa				366 4
Kohinoor				1177 8
Madhowjee				145
Mathuradas				75
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				130
New Great	336 4	345	335	343 12
Pearl	572 8	581 4	572 8	576 4
Pabany				277 8
Phoenix				435
Simplex	173 12	186 4	173 12	185
Swadeshi	538 12	547 8	538 12	546 4
Swan Mills				162 8
Tata Mills				97 3
Govt. paper 2½ per cent.				78 12 8
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108 3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 17/4-1/2
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/1-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine Whte, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/7-7/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot 1/7-7/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/8 Sellers

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

National Week begins. Sale of Khaddar and Swadeshi articles: Public meeting at Congress House, Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Charity match G. I. P. Jubbulpore vs. Ajmere or Bhoota Singh's XI. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, April 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, Final, C. C. Old Boys Jubbulpore vs. Ajmere or Bhoota Singh's XI. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, April 8.

Public meeting to give send-off and purse to "Sak," C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of March 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 9.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday morning the 6th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavat Gita at Saraswat Society Hall, Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

SWAMI LAXMONANANDJI'S LECTURE.

Swami Laxonanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Ved and God" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 10th ultimo arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning, the 4th instant.

Clan Chattan left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 4th inst.

Clan Macilwraith left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on 2nd inst.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A mass meeting was held near the Century Mills at Worli on the 2nd instant and prizes were distributed to the children of the Municipal Marathi School situated in the Century Mill Chawls. Mr. S. K. Bole presided. Speeches were made by Drs. S. S. Batliwala, S. W. Patil, Principal Joshi, Messrs. Kaleker, Ghagre and others. They dwelt on the importance of education and asked the parents and guardians of children to send their children to school.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Bharat Young Amateurs Dramatic Club of Dadar gave a benefit performance at Bassein on Sunday (27th ultimo) when the Collector of Thana, Mr. M. K. Shaikh, was among those present. Rao Saheb D. V. Parulekar and Mr. S. M. Pereira took active interest in the successful performance of this drama. The performance was in aid of the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Ahmedabad. It was not a "charity performance" as wrongly stated before.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 5-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wired to them yesterday as under:—

"Cotton: Market steady awaiting crop developments; expected substantially higher prices will be registered before any break of consequence."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanush for Bombay are due here on Thursday, th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunio er S.S. "Masula" via Dhanushkodi ar n- be will be closed at the General P e at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th ins

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ib Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marqu "Karoa" will be closed at the Post Office at 12 noon on Wedn 13th April 1927.

Correspondence for Mauritius Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape other places in South Africa wi forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mai and Austria per S.S. "Cracow closed at the General Post Offi on 13th inst.

MR. MUNSHI ELECTED.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION RESULT

The result of the Bombay University by-election caused by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye of his seat on the Bombay Legislative Council was announced on Monday. Mr. K. M. Munshi, advocate, who obtained the highest number of votes

Mr. K. M. Munsri was topped the pole at the University Election held recently.

has been declared duly elected. The voting was very close between all the four candidates.

The number of votes recorded in favour of each candidate is as follows:—

Mr. Kanailal M. Munshi	993
Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh ..	970
Prof. Vaman Govind Kale	920
Prof. Pestonji A. Wadia	852

It is stated that these figures were not accepted by Dr. Deshmukh. Recounting took place but the results were found to be the same.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI CONGRATULATED

On Monday after the result of the bye-election for University Constituency was announced, Dr. Natvarlal Sheth M.B.B.S., Mr. Mukundlal Dixit B.A.L.L.B., and other friends and admirers of Mr. Munshi, the new M.L.C. went to his office and congratulated him upon his success. They garlanded Mr. Munshi and the latter after thanking them promised to serve the best interests of the Presidency in general and Gujarat in particular.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE

The Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik, Dadar, Wachanalaya writes:

"Balwant Sangit Natak Co. will stage 'Ugra Mangal' drama in aid of Dadar Sarvajanik Wachanalaya" at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday 6th April, 1927. A special train of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. has been arranged to start at 7.30 a.m. from Grant Road to the stations north of Bandra."

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The Saraswat Mahila Samaj will celebrate the National Week with continuous spinning and bhajan, khadi hawking in the mornings, and kirtans on the 6th and 13th at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi at 3-30 p.m. Ladies who are members and their friends are requested to join the celebrations. Further particulars from the Secretary, A4, Saraswat Buildings. To-day's kirtan is by Shrimati Yashodabai Bhat.

SANATAN DHARMISTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Sanatan Dharmists was held at Madhav Bag under the presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri Vallabhacharyaji Maharaj on Monday. At the outset Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Solicitor, emphasised the need of holding Sanatan Dharma Sammelan in Bombay, so that religious feeling may be preserved. For this a daily paper must be started.

Pandit Badridas Purohit, Vedant Bhusan of Calcutta, explained at length the beauties of Sanatan Dharma, in which he replied all those critics who said that Varna-Vyavastha (Caste System) was the root of all evil.

Thereafter Pandit Ramapati Misra spoke on the topic of widow re-marriage.

Pandit Raghuvansh Shastri emphasised that only those persons were authorised to conduct society rules who are pious and religious. Those who were seeking worldly pleasures, could not conduct society.

The president His Holiness Goswami Shri Vallabhacharyaji was glad to see so many Marwaris in the Sabha, and asked the workers not to mock at others but work for Sanatan Dharma so that the instinct of Sanatan Dharma be created and regained.

THE KONKAN MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The third session of Konkan Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Bhiwandi, District Thana on the 17th and 18th instant, under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt., Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay. The Rates of the Conference concur with the annual Fair of Hazrat Diyan Shah.

SAKLATVALA AMONG MILL-WORKERS

EXHORTATION TO FORM UNIONS.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala spoke at a very largely attended meeting of the mill-workers of Kamathipura. The meeting though called at a very short notice was very well attended. Mr. B. G. Kher was in the chair.

Mr. Saklatvala received a rousing reception on rising to speak. He spoke in Hindi and said at the outset that it was not only the misfortune of Indian workers in the mills, docks and railways to be in want and distress, but that was the condition all the world over. He pointed out that this being the state of things, the interests of poverty-striken workers everywhere were the same. The capitalists in whose hands the wealth was concentrated had became the keepers of political power, by which they have ever sought to maintain their subjugation over the workers. Workers in all countries are now organising and trying to capture political power with a view to carry out such legislation as would do away with the present most inequitable and unjust distribution of wealth.

EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Sakkatvala in very homely language pointed out that all wealth, meant for human use and human consumption, was produced by workers, while they were deprived of their produce and was confiscated by capitalists. Workers barely got to feed and clothe themselves while they produced amount of corn and numerous yards of cloth. Such, he said, was the social system and present law and order sanctified this system and any revolt against it was considered illegal and met with prompt punishment. The communists, and the socialists stand for changing all this. The quintessance of the present social system, legislation and state authority maintained and preserved the subjugation and exploitation of workers and the upper hand and authority of the parasites.

Mr. Saklatvala considered it to be the duty of all those who have human welfare at their hearts, to rise against this horrible state of things. In Europe they have carried on their fight and Indian workers must do the same. Only their unity and solidarity will make it possible for their posterity to live in less miserable conditions than obtain at present. Workers in Europe and England have fully realised this and it is because they do so that their unions send their fraternal greetings, sympathy and help when Indian workers are in difficulty as at the time of the strike of the textile workers and railway workers. They sent help to the Chinese workers also. Indian workers should understand, therefore, that they ought to similarly organise into unions and make common cause with their comrades all the world over. Mr. Saklatvala in the end strongly exhorted workers life of work, coupled with leisure, and make a bid for a happy and comfortable life of work coupled with leisure and pleasure in the place of the present cat-and-dog existence.

Mr. Kher, while proposing a vote of thanks for Mr. Saklatvala, summed in brief his principal point of forming workers' unions. He condemned the corporation's refusal to present Mr. Saklatvala with an address and offered a sum of Rs. 205 as the Kamathipura workers' humble mite to enable Mr. Saklatvala to prosecute his noble work of workers' emancipation.

MURDER OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by one Magan Bapu against the sentence of death passed on him by Mr. G. Davis, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad for the murder of his wife and two daughters.

The facts of the case were that the accused a blacksmith of Chaloda Villge was married to a woman named Luxmi, and had two daughters by her. As a result of some differences between them, she left the accused and went to the house of Chhagan but subsequently returned at the accused's request. Thereafter on the night of 30th August last, the accused in a fit of anger murdered his wife and his two daughters. It was pleaded by the accused that he had received great provocation from his wife who was on terms of illicit intimacy with Chhagan. She had killed the two children in order to enter into re-marriage with Chhagan. Her infidelity and her brutality towards the children had provoked him to take her life. The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused found that it was the accused himself who had killed the two children. Regarding his plea of provocation, the judge observed "I cannot regard the infidelity of his wife as affording provocation not only had the accused condoned that infidelity, but he insisted on his wife's return. A man cannot insist on the return of his wife and then murder her and her two children. And if does not appear Laxmi was a loose woman. The probability rather is that she went to Chhagan to escape from the ill-treatment of the accused." On these grounds the judge sentenced the accused to be hanged.

Their Lordship after going through the circumstances of the case held that there was no ground for their interference, and dismissed the appeal.

"MOSS" CASE JUDGMENT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case on Tuesday, in which Mr. M. C. Patel, the owner of the well-known race horse "Moss" charged Captain G. Macelligot of Messrs. J. Crawford and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, with criminal breach of trust. His Worship held that no case was made out against the accused and discharged him. He further ordered that the horse be returned to Mr. R. S. Captain, Solicitor, for the accused, who would return the same to the complainant. He referred the parties to the Civil Court to settle their dispute.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF G. C. NOTES.

PETITION WRITER ARRESTED.

The Bombay City Police have been investigating an interesting case of theft of two currency notes valued at Rs. 2000. It appeared on Wednesday last Manilal Oogreshwar, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Jayantlal Mulchand and Co., went to the G.P.O. to send a registered parcel of Rs. 2000 He went to a petition writer Daniel Joseph, sitting on the foot-path near the General Post Office, who, it is alleged, suggested to fold the notes properly and with that view opened the parcel and pasted it again in the presence of Manilal. The registered parcel was then sent to Syed Ibrahim at Janjira, where it was found on opening the packet that it contained blank note papers instead of currency notes. The police being informed arrested Daniel Joseph who was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and remanded to police custody.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr K. R. Tadiwalla residing at Grant Road, charged D.B. Dinshaw (alias Gandevia) with criminal breach of trust in respect of one old Chinese blue white jar, two old Persian pictures and two paintings collectively valued at Rs. 780. The complainant in his information stated that he gave the above articles to the accused for sale on 10 per cent. commission on the 6th of March last. The relations between the complainant and the accused subsequently having been strained the complainant requested the complainant to deliver him his articles, but his articles, at he was driven away. He therefore charged the accused as above.

His Worship issued the notice against the accused.

SANTACRUZ WOMEN'S CONCERT

A FEAST OF MUSIC

The Ladies' Club which was started at Santa Cruz only a few months ago held its first public Concert on Monday night on the brilliantly lighted grounds of Seth Anandilal Poddar before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The feast of music and dialogues served by the new Club was the first of its kind in the annals of even that enlightened suburb as the somewhat similar functions held by the more orthodox branch of the Hindu Stree Mandal has always kept them screened from the unholy eyes of men. But the novelty of the function was its only charm. The cool late hours chosen for the performances and the seductive beauty of a summer night combined with the exuberant enthusiasm and the musical talents of the women artists combined to lull and fascinate the listeners till the hour of midnight. The two 'gurbas'—the special asset of Gujarati ladies—brought ont the delicious charm of combining lovely songs with the grace of motion, while the two samples of musical concerts reflected great credit on the artists for their mastery over such a variety of indigenous instruments and on their admirable team work. Of the two the disloguer presented to the audience, the second one which developed a humourous theme in an able manner proved a real success and the two girls who played the parts of jealous lovers acquited themselves quite admirably in their mock discourses with their lady-loves. It would be invidious to single out the efforts of individual ladies for special praise when everybody did so well within a comparatively short time. But mention must be made of Mrs. Bhanumati Trivedi who sang three songs at the special request of the audience and of Mrs. Sarojini Mehta the Secretary of the Club who was the soul of the whole performance from start to finish and who wound up the show at a late hour with a nice little speech. The Club that can present such delightful programme within such a comparatively short term has, indeed, a very promising career before it and the citizens of Santa Cruz may deem themselves fortunate that they have in their midst a band of cultured and energetic ladies who will now and again enliven and entertain them with such charming samples of Indian music and dractic performances.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. OSBOURNE.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED

We have received the following for publication:—

"The Associated Press regrets that in the Nagpur message of the 1st instant reporting charges against Mr. A. L. Osbourne, Disriet Excise Officer, it was stated that Mr. Osbourne pleaded guilty. This was incorreset. Mr. Osbourne pleaded not guilty."

(The message referred to above was published by us in our issue of Saturday last, City Edition—Ed. B. C.)

LORD MAHAVIRA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The Twelveth Anniversary of the Jain Mittra Mandal, Delhi, and the 2525th Lord Mahavira's Birthday will be celebrated in the Parade Ground on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instants Rai Bahadur L. Motisagar, Advocate, and Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, L. Rala Ram Judge, and L. Harari Lal Jain Rais Johri will preside. One day will be specially devoted to an Inter-Religious Conference to discuss the problem of 'Ahimsa.'

FAREWELL TO "SAK."

PUBLIC MEETING ON FRIDAY.

On Friday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall there will be a public meeting to give a hearty send-off and purse to Shapurji Saklatwalla, Mrs. Naidu presiding. Tickets at Advocate Building between 3 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MAKE JULLIANVALLA EVERGREEN.

NATIONAL WEEK OBSERVANCE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the National Week commencing from the 6th of April upto the 13th inst. (both days inclusive) will be observed every day.

A public meeting will be held, and there will be the sale of Khaddar and Swadeshi articles before and after the speeches.

The public are requested to take part in the observance of the week to keep the memory of the Jallianwala Bag Massacre evergreen, and also to become Congress members.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

To-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, a public meeting will be held with Maulana Shaukatali in the chair, and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, Prof. P. Spratt and few others will speak.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Wilson received H. H. the Rani Saheb of Baria at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das lunched at Government House, Bombay, On Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Major H. de N. Lucas, Commandant and Captains C. B. Lyon and A. de G. S. Staveley-Hill, Aides-de-Camp, left Government House, Bombay, for Bhopal, on Monday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 5.
Previous Closing Rate	13.99
To-day's Opening Rate	14.01
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	14.02
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	London, April 5.
Previous Closing Rate	7.53
To-day's Opening Rate	7.49
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.51
Difference	—.02
Broach April/May Expectation	234

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, April 5. Rs. as. p.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
	3 Annas Higher
Silver Forward	26 2 0
	2 Annas Higher.

Tone of market.—Steady.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

AJMERE FOR THE FINAL.

Following Monday's drawn match, Ajmere met Bootha Singh's XI for the third time yesterday when they entered the final by defeating their opponents by three goals. As a match it did not compare with its two predecessors for Ajmere asserted beyond doubt their superiority and obtained a comfortable win. It was the same old story of combined team work predominateing over individualism even though it was sometimes brilliant. Bootha Singh's Eleven was certainly composed of some excellent players but there was hardly any attempt at concerted, tactics and though they extended Ajmere fully in the two preceding games, the perfect discipline and understanding of the latter triumphed at last in no uncertain measure. The Ajmere forward line were always dangerous in attack and they had a hardworking set of half-backs to support them, Manning again being the outstanding figure on the field. M. Brown and O. Nelson, the railway backs, gave a great display, and throughout they were almost impossible. Amongst the losers, Yates and Phillips played well, while Kelir Singh was the best man in the side. For sheer determination and hard work, it would difficult to find a fitter player.

The match commenced with an Ajmere attack, and then Bootha Singh's forward raided the railway area where they almost succeeded in scoring. A ding dong struggle ensued and both sides had a fair share of the advantage. Midway in the moiety Brown slipped through the defence and scored the first goal amidst great applause. Ajmere had a huge following and they did not hesitate in giving noisy encouragement.

Bootha Singh's right wing got away and sent the ball nicely across the goal mouth where Dismey let it go to U. Khan who however missed a splendid opportunity to score. There were several short corners on either side but these proved abortive and half-time arrived with Ajmere leading by the only goal.

On resuming after the interval the railway forwards swept down from the bully and Carey scored the second goal with a shot which made the boards ring. Bootha Singh's XI who had been playing a scrappy game, appeared to go to pieces and Ajmere were generally in their area. There were several individual raids by Teja Singh and Disney but Brown and Nelson were always equal to the task and Collie did not have much to do. A few minutes before the end S. Nelson ran through on his own from the half-way line and scored the third goal. Bootha Singh's XI played manfully to the end and it was hardly a sporting action on the Ajmere players' part to hit the ball out at every opportunity. Ajmere will now contest the final with the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore while Bootha Singh's XI will meet the G.I.P. Rly, Jubbulpore today for the Hard Lines Cup which is intended to be played for by the losing semi-finalists.

There was again a record crowd out and the accommodation in the stands and on the free sides was taxed to its utmost. It is a dangerous practice to place chairs along the Bori Bunder end free side. The barrier is very near the touch line and accidents may result when players come racing down at top speed and are unable to check themselves. In yesterday's game Carey took a flying leap and landed on the charis but fortunately nothing happend although there was a possibility of something serious.

AJMERE ..... 3 goals.

BOOTHA SINGH'S XI ..... Nil.

AJMERE:—Collie; M. Brown and O. Nelson; Maxwell, Manning and Meaney; Boilean, Brown; Harbour; S. Nelson and Carey.

BOOTHA SINGH'S XI: Atma Singh; Yates and Phillips; Thakar Singh, Janan Nath and Kelir Singh; U. Khan, M. A. Khan, Disney, Teja Singh and Jagat Singh.

Referees: Messrs. Rodrigues and Maloney.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Hard Lines Cup for defeated Semi-finalists.

Bootha Singh's XI v. G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore.

A VISION OF LOVELINESS

ATIYA BEGUM'S HOSPITAL FUND SHOW.

BOMBAY, Apr. 4.

The most artistic performance of the season will take place in the 3rd week of April at Excelsior Theatre, when the Spiritual Life of Buddha and Gods and Goddesses of Ancient India will be shown in Wonderful Light and Color Effects interspersed with Shadow Dancing of Borobodur and Rasra Dancing of Kathiawar and Roushan Chowki (Orchestra) including Bansri Sarangi and Tumbla.

Prices: Rs. 10, 5 and 3 each can be had from Mrs. Atiya Begum, Ridge House, and Messrs. Rose and Co., Ltd. Fort. Details of full programme will be given in

LAW and BUSINESS

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1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7 8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1 8 0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1927.

THE EAST AFRICAN MENACE

While a good deal of attention has been in this country focussed recently on the position of Indians in South Africa, the question of the political and economic status of our countrymen in East Africa has been, we are afraid, considerably neglected by publicists in India and by the Indian Press. The conclusion of the Indian Agreement has naturally interested this country more in the intriguing question of whether the status of South African Indians will, in reality be bettered if the Union Government manage to obtain the sanction of their legislature for its terms, but we must not forget that in the meanwhile the position of our countrymen is likely to be made even worse than it is if their cause is not taken up with that enthusiasm and that earnestness which characterised the commencement of the agitation in India for the redress of their grievances. Our correspondent from Kenya says in a recent communication that the Indians in the colony are at present without a leader experienced and strong enough to kill the tendencies towards "sectionalism" owing to which, he asserts "political life in this colony is dead for the moment" so far as the Indians are concerned. He laments that for them "the conditions are the same as they were in 1923." This is a great pity because if the conditions of Indians are allowed to be the same as they were in 1923, the Indians in Kenya Colony will be driven into a much worse position politically and economically than they were ever before.

Although the White Paper of 1923 abandoned the policy of segregation, the Government of Kenya in full agreement with the notorious views to which Lord Delamere gave expression some time back in the Legislative Council of the colony, have evidently decided "to remove segregation whenever possible." In May, 1926, when the Indians in Mombasa agitated strongly against the proposed restriction of the sale of twenty-one residential plots in Mombasa Island, the Government of India had taken up for inquiry this gross injustice to Indians in the Colony, and had made a representation to Whitehall of the danger of breaking the promise given to Indians in this respect in the White Paper of 1923. But the present position is that not only do the White settlers in Kenya Colony intend to coerce the Kenya Administration into acting in flagrant violation of the White Paper of 1923 but they also want to obtain a "virtually" complete control of the Government of Kenya by means of an elected majority in the Council." This means that about 10,000 European settlers are to rule in more or less absolute fashion over 23,000 Indians, 10,000 Arabs and 2,500,000 Natives." This is, as the "Manchester Guardian" aptly remarks, an "impudent claim," but unless a strong representation is made by the Indians who as the educated section of non-White population of the Colony have the right and the privilege to do so not only on their own behalf but also on that of the Arabs and the Natives, the great danger is that the present Tory Government in England will look with favour on the demand for Colonial autonomy put forward by Lord Delamere and company.

The fact that according to the "East African Standard" Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, has gone to England to lend his support to the demands of White settlers, makes the situation all the worse for Indians, to say nothing of the millions of Natives for whose interests British Government shows such deep regard. We find the Secretary of State for the Colonies laying it down as an administrative axiom in 1923 that "primarily, Kenya is an African territory, and his Majesty's Government think it necessary definitely to record the opinion that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount and that if and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." We have no doubt that the interests of the Indians and the Natives will not be in conflict. Their grievances are the same. They must unite in their protest against being given over to absolute rule by a group of White settlers.

MARCH ON PEKING

The Cantonese armies are everyday forging ahead. The threatened note or ultimatum which is being still simultaneously discussed at London, Washington and Tokio regarding the Nanking affair has not unnerved the Southern command. Nor has all the pestilential propaganda carried on by the foreigners checked even by a hair's breadth the onward march of the Southern troops. The atrocious whisperings about the dismissal of the Nationalist Commander-in-chief, and about the critical dissensions within the rank and file have also by now been scattered to the winds. Not only is Chiang-Kai-Shek in full command of his forces but his position is now said to have been strengthened by the return from Europe of Wang Ching-wei, his erstwhile opponent, who is now expected to take charge of the Nationalist Government. And as the Southerners are in no mood to allow their laurels to wither they are marching straight on Peking, with a view to capture the reins of the Central Government which has remained too long at the mercy of Chinese brigands and the machinations of the foreign Powers. The Nationalists are proceeding simultaneously by two routes and have already captured two strategic points. This has already created consternation among foreigners at Peking and Tientsin as they fully realise the obvious possibility "of the Northerners crumpling up before the Nationalists' advance, leaving a legacy of chaos" behind them.

Efforts, of course, are not even yet wanting to confuse and divert public attention by broadcasting sensational stories of the Chinese raid on the Japanese Concession at Hankow and of Chang-tso-lin's capture of Yencheng, which is situated at a distance of about 200 miles from Hankow. But these items of news need no worry anybody as the Northern War Lord has not still succeeded, even with the much-vaunted assistance of Wu-Pei-Fu, in coming within striking distance of Hankow though his troops have been making for it all these months. And we may be sure that the notorious bandit will have precious little chance of doing anything of the kind now when the Southern troops are marching at full speed on Peking itself and when he is also likely to be worried any moment by the Christian general who has evidently reserved his forces for the final stage of the struggle. We need not say much about the Hankow incident at this stage as we have received only a grossly exaggerated and one-sided version. Even so, it is significant to note that the trouble is said to have originated with "a quarrel between a Japanese sailor and a Chinese rickshaw coolie." Evidently the coolie came in for some smart work at the hands of the sailor and was sought to be saved and revenged by an angry mob. Then the Japs landed and fired and all efforts to have them withdrawn with a view to "calm the populace and prevent a further clash" have so far failed. We will surely hear more about it again. But, meanwhile, may we ask why all the foreigners have not still realised that the days of their illegitimate concessions are over and they must now choose between the deprivation of all these anachronisms and a complete evacuation from China.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION

We congratulate Mr. K. M. Munshi on his successful contest at the University by-election, which has been one of the closest and most strenuous fights in recent times. It is the more remarkable because the issue went rather on personal partialities than on any question of fundamental principle, whether in the University or in the Presidency politics. The candidates throughout the contest preserved a high standard of electioneering amenities, which the country at large would do well to copy; and the electors, the graduates of seven years' standing of the Bombay University, must also be congratulated on their discernment and independence in casting their votes. The duties and responsibilities of a member of the local Legislative Council are apt to be underestimated by those who see on the surface only; but precisely because the sphere of action assigned to the local Legislatures under the present constitution is so limited, the demands on the non-official member for tact and 'savoir-faire' are of the most exacting. The personnel in the present Council is by no means conspicuous by its outstanding brilliance or individual eminence in any field of public life. Mr. Munshi's election cannot but prove an accession of strength to the Council as a whole,—and, we trust, to the non-official side particularly. For the new member is able to resist such temptation as it is still in the power of Government to hold out; while even if his acquaintance with the machinery of working the Council may not be as close as it may be desired, his legal training and acumen are a guarantee of his speedy acquisition of that familiarity with the forms and the procedure of the Council which are a 'sine qua non' of success in that body, as also with the history and mysteries of administrative impediments without which strong and persistent criticism and timely suggestions are impossible. Mr. Munshi has, in the course of the electoral campaign, disclaimed any intention or leanings towards provincialism of a reprehensible kind; and we trust he will rise above that besetting sin of small minds, even if he ever had such a failing. The Council demands, despite the restrictions, a catholicity and fellow-feeling for the all the various sub-provinces and communities in this Presidency, which men of the liberal training and associations of Mr. Munshi cannot find it impossible to afford; and we, therefore, trust, the exchange between the Bombay Legislative Council and the somnolent if not moribund India Council, made by the retirement of Dr. Paranjpye from the former, will be to its substantial benefit.

OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatmaji,

You are accustomed so much to respect and adulation from Indians as well as non-Indians that the very form of such a communication may seem unseemly in your eyes, and, more so, in those of your adulators. You are, moreover, free enough from the small mind's snobbery, which would not acknowledge communications, addressed in the ordinary way, from your humbler brethren. I have therefore, much less excuse in your case than I might have in others for adopting this method of addressing a by no means inaccessible personality. And yet I must assure you that I do not yield in rational respect due to a national leader of your standing. It is simply the peculiar character of the subjects dealt with in this communication, as well as the importance of this discussion to the public, which has emboldened me to address a letter to the first citizen of India.

Sir, the country has been much perturbed by the news of your recent illness. The world knows so well the self-sacrificing nature of Mahatma Gandhi, that it is unnecessary to advertise it further by an ill-advised persistence in carrying out a programme which demands normal, or even super- normal, strength. I know you to be a man so meticulously exact in matters of health, so thoroughly regular in your habits respecting food and drink, so regardless of mere, often stupid, conventions in respect of taking your meals etc., that I am not frightened quite so much as many of your other admirers have been by the news that you persist in going through the tour programme, in spite of illness. But still, there is something like over-exertion, like a needless dissipation of strength, like a futile chase of the mirage. The popularisation of Khaddar is, we all know, the closest to your heart, but, despite your single-hearted endeavours in its favour, has it not really failed to solve the problem of our poverty? 30 lakhs worth of Khaddar, after such stunt-advertising, as against 150 crores rupees worth of foreign and domestic mill-made cloth! Do you not think the proportion is alarming,—or at least significant? Of course, you are too much above judging by results but results have a certain message to the Ordinary mortal, which it is not like your well-known prudence to ignore altogether.

The superhuman exertions, moreover, which you are making in the cause of Khaddar popularisation might be overlooked as a sort of monomania, were there no more urgent problems to be faced. Even if you dissociate yourself, be it never so publicly, from the ordinary political currents in the land, the country will expect a lead from you while yet there is breath in your body; what is more, there is hardly any one else who would be listened to and obeyed quite so much, or at least by so many as yourself. This is a responsibility which you may not invite, but cannot now avoid. And squaring with this responsibility are problems of first class importance, which even now await the touch of your magic wand. Take the case of the effort to abolish or at least to neutralise the venom of, communalism. The Muslim offer for mixed electorates in future is worth considering, despite the conditions attached. In fact, the conditions themselves suggest other problems of the highest magnitude, like provincial reconstruction, and resources-redistribution. If Sind is to be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into an independent province, and I for one can see no valid reason against the proposition in the abstract, why should Gujerat be not separated from Maharashtra and the latter from Canara, or the Andhra Desh from the rest of the Madras Presidency, or the Oriya regions from the Central Provinces as well as from Bihar? There is room to argue that these units, properly reconstructed, will do better for themselves as independent provinces than it is possible for them as parts of a larger whole; and what is good for all the parts must necessarily minister to the good of the whole. There may be reasons of practical utility, of administrative convenience, of financial feasibility and even of communal under-currents which may militate against such propositions in the abstract. But that only means that the discussion and consideration of such problems is bound to be far more complicated than we are apt to imagine. It is a challenge to our political sagacity to take them up; and I know no one more apt than Mahatma Gandhi at taking up such challenges, if only he can be brought to see them as challenges.

The question of nationalising,—or shall we say, Indianising, our means and organisation of defence is yet another

(Continued On Page 9.)

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLHAPUR

IS IT NECESSARY?

(BY VERITAS.)

Sir Leslie Wilson is visiting Kolhapur now for the third time. One really fails to see the propriety of these gubernatorial visits. The programme includes an address from the Municipality, a State visit to the Race Course, laying of the foundation stone of the Lord Irwin Museum, unveiling the statue of his late Highness Shahu Chhatrapati, opening of two bridges and last but not least in importance, a drive in State to inaugurate the new Ilakha Panchayat. It is, however, necessary to see whether any of these trifling events is worthy of the visit of a provincial satrap at the cost of huge outlay of the tax-payers' money. If the astute advisers of the present Maharaja desire to exploit such a visit to make the outside public believe from the tenor of the post-prandial speeches of mutual adulation and esteem that the administration is in a highly efficient condition—they are sadly mistaken. Nobody would now be taken in by after-dinner ebullitions. Lord Curzon once humourously said that when the stomach is full the mouth opens but the most important fact remains whether it is not the duty of a responsible representative of the Crown not to allow himself to be so exploited.

AUTOCRACY IN FULL SWING.

Anyone who casually passes through Kolhapur will be struck by the virtual devastation of private property which is brought about by the present Darbar. All this has been done in the name of town improvement. But not a farthing's compensation has been given to house-owners. The people are so weighed down by high-handed autocracy that hardly any one of these sufferers musters courage to open his lips in protest. Will His Excellency inquire whether there was any plan of town improvement, whether any procedure similar to the Land Acquisition Act has been followed, whether the value of these properties was adequately assessed and whether any compensation has been paid and if so to whom and to what extent?

There is hardly anything which is to the credit of the Kolhapur Municipality. It cannot even boast of the status of any District Municipalities in British India. It has no elected majority, no elected President. The Municipality is in the moribund condition which existed in British India twenty-five years before. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people and reflects discredit on those who control their destinies. If the Municipality can boast of town improvement, the dismal tale of arbitrary acquisition would bring home the conviction that it would hardly be a matter of great honour to be in any way associated with such a body or to receive any address from it. Rao Bahadur Latthe in his over-zeal and acting like a new broom has ridden rough shod over the vested rights of the people.

EXTRAVAGANT HABITS.

His Excellency, we are told, is going to grace the race-course by driving in State. His Highness came to the throne only four years ago. He is yet an immature youth. He is spending an enormous amount of money over the turf both in his State and outside. Has His Excellency ever considered from whence the money comes which this young Maharajah is spending on this sport? Is it not the money collected from the poor tax-payers of the State? What claim has the Maharaja as a trustee to squander the resources of the State over his personal comforts and luxuries? As the representative of the Crown, as a guide, friend and philosopher, as a sincere adviser, is it not the duty of the Provincial Governor to pull up this young ruler for his indiscretion, to administer him unpalatable but sound advice? Instead of this we are simply amazed to find Sir Leslie Wilson practically encouraging this young prince in the headlong career by driving in State to the race-course. The thinking world will not blame the Maharaja because there are the extenuating circumstances of immature youth, and unbridled power and irresponsible and autocratic position. Better things are expected from the representative of the Crown who must call a spade a spade and must be alive to the stern dictates of duty and to the indispensable necessity of not allowing his acts to be misconstrued and of conducting himself in a manner worthy of the duties of a conscientious mentor. There is hardly any Press in Kolhapur which will ventilate the grievances of the people. Will His Excellency rise to the occasion and instil into the Maharaja the supreme necessity of not wasting the resources of the State in frivolous pastimes?

Notes of the Day.

Over-confident.

The Baldwin Government appear to be over-confident of retaining power long enough to withstand the opposition not only of the working class voters but also of the radically inclined middle classes who look on with amazement at their policy of killing by one legislative stroke the political power of Trade Unionism in Great Britain. The Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Bill which the Baldwin Government introduced in the House of Commons on Monday is a drastic measure which makes it illegal for a trade unionist to contribute to political funds unless he has specifically agreed to do so in writing. It makes it incumbent also for the trade unions to keep their political funds separate from ordinary funds The Liberals in the House of Commons although small in number, are sure to voice the feeling of the middle classes which are their backbone, in protesting strongly against such restrictions, as is indicated in the comments of the "Westminster Gazette" on the bill. Middle class England may like the general strike being made illegal but it will not tolerate the invasion on the right of combination which organised labour obtained after a hard fight and has always used in a constitutional manner. If the Labour and Liberal Press challenge the Tories to get the verdict of the country on their new measure, the Tories will lose heavily.

The Virtue of Patience.

Politically-minded Indian must learn to exercise the virtue of patience, indeed, if it seeks to earn the favour of Lord Birkenhead and his deputy in the House of Commons and Tories who expect to remain in power long enough to send out to this country a Royal Commission to examine Indians and find out whether another dose of "Reform" mixture can be prescribed to them. On one matter in particular they must exercise very great patience. They want to learn how to defend their own country. They want Indianisation of the Army. The Skeen Report is out as a small concession to the Assembly's demand for its publication. But that does not mean that steps can be taken immediately to put its recommendations in practice. "Fresh matters," says Earl Winterton in the House of Commons, "have come to light" since the publication of the report, and no early decision can be expected about the recommendations in the report. Of course not. This is not the Lee Commission's Report. This is a grave matter, indeed, involving the loss of jobs for even a few British officers. Things like this require grave consideration!

Another Burden.

Earl Winterton's reference to the amount snatched from India during the past five years in respect of the recruitment and training of the Royal Air Force gives an idea of the nature and heaviness of the additional burden India has to bear for Imperial purposes. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton said the average for the past five years was £98,000. This is independently of the cost of transport charges, pay and maintenance of the R. A. F. in India which the Government of India have to bear. Indians are not allowed in the Royal Air Force. The Indian Legislature has no control over this expenditure. Is it any wonder that the Indian tax-payer resents this increasing burden forced upon him?

A False Picture.

Mr. Jinnah's trenchant analysis of Lord Birkenhead's latest effusion on the Indian political situation ought to serve as an eye-opener to all schools of political thought in this country and make them realise the necessity of opposing those who deny freedom to India with a United Front. Mr. Jinnah rightly observes that Lord Birkenhead presents a "false picture" of India to the House of Lords and the world at large but he concedes that the Secretary of State for India made a speech containing "certain accurate estimates of the present situation in all its fundamentals." We are not so sure that the speech did contain such "accurate estimates," but there can be no doubt that in regard to one point Lord Birkenhead has correctly diagonised the Indian political situation and that is that at present Indian politicians are so divided amongst themselves that they may be treated with contempt and subjected to a long lecture in which insolence of language alternates with long-winded and hypocritical appeals to Indians to co-operate still more, otherwise they will meet the punishment of all bad boys and denied the plums them expect.

The Remedy.

How to make the M.P. feel lively during the debates is a problem which is causing great concern to Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. She asked Under-Secretary for the Home Department recently the following question: "Whether his attention has been called to the inadequate ventilation in certain modern office buildings; whether apparatus for the ozonising of the air is available; whether he is aware that such experiments have resulted in improved health and efficiency of the staff; and whether he will be prepared to consider the installation of similar apparatus in the House of Commons in view of the unsatisfactory state of the atmosphere?" To a Press representative Miss Wilkinson said the question was intended to draw attention to the unhealthy atmosphere of the Debating Chamber which makes it impossible to sit there for two or three hours and not feel heavy. How about trying the Indian legislatures? But there is a contract may immediately be given to a foreign, probably British, firm to supply ozone to our weary legislators as a free to this method of escape from languor."

BLOW OUT TRADE

BILL PASSES FIRST READING

RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL FUNDS

LONDON, Apr. 4.

In the House of Commons, to-day the Attorney-General introduced the Trades disputes and Trade Unions Bill which was read the first time. The object of the Bill is to amend the law relating to trade disputes and Trade Unions, regulate the position of civil servants and employees of public authorities in respect of the membership of trade unions and similar organisations, and extend section five of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875.

STIPULATIONS.

The Bill stipulates that any strike having any object besides the furtherance of trade dispute within the industry in which the strikers are engaged is illegal if it is designed or calculated to coerce Government or intimidate a substantial portion of the community. It lays down a penalty of two years' imprisonment for instigators and participators, and forbids intimidatory picketing and prohibits picketing of non-strikers' residences on the penalty of a fine of £20, and imprisonment for three months.

POLITICAL FUNDS.

Henceforth it shall be illegal to require a trade unionist to contribute to the political fund unless he has specifically agreed to do so in writing, and the political funds of trade unions shall be kept separate from ordinary funds. Civil servants are forbidden to belong to trade unions which cater for non-civil servants or are affiliated to an organisation or federation whose membership is not confined to persons employed under the Crown and having political objects. Finally, the local and other public authorities are forbidden to make employment conditional upon the membership of a trade union, and lays down, the penalty of a fine of £10 and imprisonment for three months for breach of contracts of service.

AMENDING OF TRADE DISPUTE ACT.

The Bill amends the Trade Dispute Act of 1906, inasmuch as persons refusing to participate in an illegal strike are granted protection against victimisation by a trade union. Clauses regarding intimidation forbid pickets either by numbers or manners, to intimidate workers or prevent the free movement of workers, or otherwise calculated to lead to breach of peace. The Act does not prevent a civil servant from remaining a member of the trade umon to which he belonged, at least six months prior to the passage of the act, if under the rules thereof he is entitled to sickness, superannuation and similar benefit. The terms in which a trade unionist may notify his willingness to contribute to political funds are clearly set forth in a special schedule.—Reuter Special.

INVASION OF ELEMENTARY RIGHTS'

LABOUR'S PROPHECY OF SERIOUS CLASS CONFLICT

LONDON, April 5.

"A definite invasion of the elementary rights of trade union combination as exercised for a nearly century" sums up the Labourite view of the Trade Unions Bill as expressed to Reuter's lobby correspondent and a serious conflict of classes is prophesied.

Mr. Arthur Henderson expressed the opinion that whatever the motive behind the Bill it would result in weakening and restricting the action of workers' organisations in the exercise of their bargaining powers.

The Executive Council of South Wales Miners' Industrial Union claims 100 branches and a total membership of nearly 40,000 and also that union which is purely non-political is stronger financially than the South Wales Miners Federation.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, April 5.

The Conservative newspapers hail the Trade Unions Bill with such head lines as "Smashing the Trade Union Tranny" "Safety of the Nation" and generally welcome the Government's plan to general strikes etc.

The "Westminster Gazette" however says that the Bill is drastic enough to disturb the industrial world at the worst possible moment for the nation's peace and prosperity.

"The "Daily Herald" declares that the Bil treats the workers as mental defectives and has prescribed punishment for hardened criminals. "Government has made its own doom doubly sure".—Reuter's Special.

TOO AMBIGUOUS FOR APPLICATION

TRADE UNION'S VIEW OF THE BILL

LONDON, April, 5.

The Trade Disputes Bill is regarded as so wide and far reaching that Trade Union and Labour movements are confident that the Government will not venture to carry it into effect before the general election has given them mandate. Mr. Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, declared that the draughtsmanship of the bill was so ambiguous that it would be practically impossible to apply its provisions.

"Times" says that none of its four main provisions can be opposed on any ground of justice or logic.—Reuter's Special Service.

NO FAITH IN ASSEMBLY FOR SWARAJ

CONGRESS PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT.

COMPLETE FUSION OF PARTIES ESSENTIAL.

MADRAS, April 4.

"The net impression that I have received from the atmosphere of the Assembly and the debates there is that elected members are getting mor free from Government control than before, and are visibly hardening inspite of the blandishments of the Government, but unless there is a real fusion between the Congress, Nationalist and Independent parties, the latter of which is practically composed of Muslim members, I am very clear that we cannot bend the Government to submit to the will of the people, and much less break it." In these words, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar summed up his impressions of the recent session of the Assembly, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press

NO FAITH IN ASSEMBLY|

"I now also realise fully that the rules of business leave very little scope for any real obstruction or deadlock," continued Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar. "I have no faith that by our work in the Assembly we shall ever be able to attain Swaraj or any substantial measure of it. After the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly and Lord Birkenhear's speech in the House of Lords, there cannot be any vestige of hope in the minds of even the most moderate and co-operating Indian that the Government will change its policy or give us self-government or even a substantial measure towards it. As things stand now all we can do is to make as many speeches and as long speeches as possible when no time-limit is prescribed by the rules.

ELIMINATION OF COMMUNALISM.

"I believe that any future plan of work must resolutely take into account the proved inadequacy of Council and Assembly work, but if the hopes of Hindu-Muslim fusion and understanding between political parties, for the realisation of both of which, in my opinion, there are good grounds and above all, if we have a reunited and reinvigorated Congress putting an end to discussions in the Congress, then even work in the central and provincial legislatures may perhaps, by itself, be found to be sufficient. We must, therefore, concentrate our attention this year upon the elimnation of communalism from politics by making Hindus and Muslims agree to such readjustments as would ensure their co-operation. In the next place we must bring about as complete fusion of political parties as possible. Efficient reorganisation of Congress Committees throughout India on a self-supporting basis is the first necessity of this year."

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Aiyangar then referred to the necesity for organising the youth of the country more systematically, and went on to commend to the country his proposal for a national convention Parliament consisting of elected members of the central and provincial legislatures to decide what the Constitution for India should be, and consider questions of franchise and electorates also.

"I consider," he concluded, "that we should not be caught napping, "the Statutory Commission will be appointed this year or next, and whatever our attitude towards it may be, it is necessary that the widest possible education should be given to the people and the strongest possible consolidation of opinion should be effected among elected members of all legislatures on all matters which require to be considered in framing a system of full responsible self-Government for India."—A. P.

MR. IYENGAR ON ALL-INDIA TOUR.

AIMING AT PARTY FUSION

MADRAS, April 4.

It is understood that after completing preliminary arrangements for holding the session of the Congress in Madras Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar will shortly undertake an all-India tour, his main object being to confer with leaders in various parts of the country to bring about Hindu-Muslim understanding, and the fusion of political parties, with a view to strengthen the Congress.—A. P.

BED-ROCK OF NATIONALISM.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON JOINT ELECTORATES

MADRAS, April 4.

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., in a press interview, welcomed the proposal made by Muslim leaders at Delhi towards the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. He considers joint electorates as the bed-rock of Nationalism and democracy, and hopes that the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League would soon meet and come to a settlement which will form an effective answer to Lord Birkenhead.—A. P.

NANKING BOMBARDMENT CASUALTIES.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COMMONS.

ANOTHER CRISIS AT HANKOW?

The Nationalist forces advancing north of Nanking have captured Pengpu and Kaoyucho, and are moving along two lines converging on Tientsin.

Chang Tso-lin has captured Yencheng on the Peking-Hankow Railway and the troops are reported to be within 200 miles of Hankow.

Sir Austen Chamberlain informed the House of Commons that only three Chinese civilians were killed in the bombardment of Nanking and three British, one American, one French and one Italian were killed in the disorders at Nanking.

POWERS' NOTE TO CHINA.

LONDON, April 4.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons, to-day, bombarded by questions on China, chiefly by Labourites, said that only three Chinese civilians were killed in the bombardment of Nanking and three British, one American, one French and one Italian were killed, and one American and three Japanese were wounded in the disorders at Nanking.

Nothing could be further from truth than Chen's assertion that 100 Chinese were killed for every foreigner killed.

Britain was consulting the United States Japan, France and Italy as regards Nanking where the attitude of the Nationalists had been increasingly truculent. Anti-foreign, particularly anti-British feeling in China had been undoubtedly encouraged and stimulated from Moscow.

FURTHER CRISIS AT HANKOW?

The situation at Hankow was easier, but further crisis was approaching, and steps were being taken to reduce the British to the minimum. The United States would evacuate her nationals from Hankow as soon as possible.

As regards Shanghai it was understood that a Communist Government had provisionally been established outside the settlement and indeed there was reason to believe that there were to Chinese Governments, more or less established.

As regards Britishers in the interior of China Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that they had been repeatedly warned to withdraw since November, and all who had disregarded the advice did so at their own risk and responsibility. He thought there was no more than 200 British still in the interior. Those warned did not include the Britishers at Tientsin.

He (Sir Austen) mentioned that the Commander of the French Concession at Shanghai had asked General Duncan for assistance if he was pressed and General Duncan had replied that he would cooperate with him if the French line was endangered.—Reuter.

NANKING INCIDENTS QUERY.

SCENE IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 4.

There was a scene in the House of Commons to-day at question time. When sir A. Chamberlain was refuting statements published that half of Nanking was destroyed and 2,000 of her population were killed in the bombardment of Nanking, Mr. Lansbury intervened and demanded the establishment of an independent Commission of enquiry in view of the conflict between Sir A. Chamberlain's statemnt and that of Mr. Chen". Sir A. Chamberlain replied: "I do not feel it my duty, as does apparently the Hon. Member disbelieve every British representative." (Loud Ministerial cheers).

When a Liberal asked whether the statement of the British Consul as regards the happenings at Nanking had not been corroborated by other Consuls and by Chang Kai-shek and the only person who had disputed it was Mr. Chen who had not been within a hundred miles of Nanking, Sir A. Chamberlain replied that Sir A. Sinclair was perfectly correct and he had given the House information from all these sources.—Reuter's Special.

NORTH AND SOUTH FORCES MEET

LONDON, April 5.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist thrust towards the Yellow River is now meeting the resistance of Northerners who made a counter-attack on Sunday and captured Kwantein after heavy fighting. Nationalists are rushing up reinforecements. Two-hundred Nationalist wounded have arrived at Nanking.

Latest news about fighting at Kwantien indicates that Changtsungchang's troops are making stand on railway hundred miles North of Nanking.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES IN SINO-JAPANESE COLLISION.

LONDON, April 5.

According to wireless message from Hankow latest estimate of casualties in the recent Sino-Japanese collision there is two Japanese killed, two wounded and seven held as hostages, and ten Chinese killed and many wounded. Japanese Country Club, Japanese hospital, Japanese timber and oil godowns were looted and burned. British property hitherto has not been touched and the former British concession is quiet.—Reuter.

LOOTING IN SHANTUNG.

LONDON, April 5.

Peking.—Tataohui or destruction society is looting and killing throughout the salt area in the province of Shantung and along the coast of South Shantung. At the Port of Tsingtao, Magistrates Offices, Salt Offices and other buildings have been burned down and many Salt Revenue Collectors and others killed. Shantung Commander, General Pisieuthhen has sent troops against members of Tataohui.—Reuter.

CANTONESE APOLOGY.

SEQUEL TO INCIDENT IN JAPANESE CONCESSION.

LONDON, April 4.

Shanghai—According to a Japanese wireless message from Hankow, five Japanese civilians and five sailors were carried off by the mob during the incident in the Japanese Concession on April 3, and are still missing. It is believed that one of the sailors was murdered and thrown into the river. Several Japanese houses in the Concession were destroyed.

General Tang Seng-chit, Commander of the Garrison, called on the Japanese Consul-General and apologised for the attack on the Concession and promised to do his utmost to maintain peace and order in the concession. He repeated the request previously flatly rejected that the detachment of Japanese sailors which was landed should be evacuated on the ground that this would calm the populace and prevent a possible clash. The Consul-General again refused. The message adds that the Chinese guards who were sent to the border of the Concession for the purpose of protecting the Concession deliberately fired on the Japanese.—Reuter.

JAPAN PERTURBED.

REASON OF AVOIDING FORCIBLE MEASURES.

LONDON, April 4.

Tokio—Although the official attitude is to do the utmost to avoid sending troops to China it is pointed out that Japan's patience is limited. She is very much perturbed as regards the situation in China, but fears that the despatch of troops by her might result in linking up the left and right wings of the Cantonese against foreigners, particularly Japanese. Japan is nearer China than any of the other Powers, and she is, therefore, able to wait till the last moment. Although it is not officially admitted it is certain that Japan's efforts to avoid forcible measures against China are connected with her fears of the reaction of such measures on the Soviet with which Japan does not wish to have a split.—Reuter.

U. S. GUARD OPENS FIRE

LONDON, April 4.

A wireless message from Chungking reports that the American naval guard from the United States gun-boat Monopcacy who were sent on board the American steamer, Chinan, had to open machine-gun fire on mob of coolies who were trying to gain possession of the steamer. Three Chinese were wounded.

The labour situation at Shanghai continues to be disturbed. The General Labour Union is feverishly busy organising and framing demands and manifestoes. It has ordered a Japanese cotton mill to replace all the female workers by men. The management refused and began a look-out. Now the Union is demanding compensation for the lock-out and three years' wages for each worker. Bannerettes with anti-British slogans in Chinese and English now stretch across all the roads from Chapei to the Settlement.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

LONDON, April 4.

Apparently the Powers concerned have yet been able to reach a decision with regard to the action to be taken as a result of the Nanking outrages. It is still uncertain whether a joint note or separate notes will be presented. Although there is full agreement with regard to the exaction of reparations and an apology from the Cantonese authorities, discussions are still in progress whether a period of compliance should be set and what action should be taken in the event of non-compliance.

PRESS OPINIONS

LONDON, April 4.

The Cantonese threat to Peking, the British Government's decision to send another Brigade to China which will bring the Shanghai Defence Force to about 23,000 men, and the general suspense and gravity of the situation in the Far East are the chief items of this morning's news page. The "Daily Telegraph" speaks of the necessity of preparedness for yet more serious developments in China in view of which the need for reinforcing the Defence Force is self-evident. It adds that if Britain must act independently regarding the redress of the Nanking atrocities neither the will nor the means to do so shall be wanting.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that concerted action by the Powers must be taken if the situation is not to get out of hand completely. It adds that a concerted liberal policy alone promises a stable solution for the future.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, in an interview to the "Daily Herald", urges the immediate resumption of diplomatic negotiations.—Reuter.

MOB SURROUNDS JAPANESE CONCESSION

LONDON, April 4.

Shanghai.—A Japanese telegram from Hankow states that the Japanese Concession is surrounded by mobs which the Chinese troops are trying to check and nearly all Japanese have been evacuated. 25 Japanese have taken refuge on a British gunboat.

Five Japanese warships are already at Hankow and three more are hastening thither. Three others are leaving here to escort the steamers conveying supplies to Hankow.—Reuter.

HARTAL STILL CONTINUES IN LARKHANA

NEGOTIATIONS FOR COMPROMISE

MUSLIMS SUBMIT CONDITIONS

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 4.

Hartal still continues at Larkana. On a written assurance from the District Magistrate that adequate police arrangements have been made to preserve peace and that Mahomedan Zemindars have promised to co-operate with him in keeping friendly relations between the two communities, the Panchayat of Larkhana has decided to call off the hartal on the following "Id."

The Police have finished taking statements from complainants. The accused are expected to be challaned to-morrow.

COMPROMISE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Mahomedans have begun negotiations for compromise. Their conditions are, firstly, the children of the reconverted woman from Mahomedanism and also the Muslim girl married to her son from her former husband should be restored to Muslims, secondly, to give financial aid to those whose property was looted, a fund be opened to be subscribed to by Hindus and Muslims thirdly, no communal help should be given to either complainants or defendants in cases before the Court, fourthly, the Muslims to express regret for the riot through their representatives, and fifthly, the Muslims to give guarantees against occurrence of riots in future.

HINDU VIEW.

The Hindu Panchayat considered these terms and agreed to the last three conditions. As regards the first, the Panchayat's view was that it should altogether be dropped, and as regards the second the Panchayat said the Muslims should give a lump sum after taking into consideration the total loss of Hindus.

The Mahomedans have declared, after the Panchayat's view was placed before them that there will be no compromise and peace between the two communities till the Hindus agree to the first condition. Negotiations are still proceeding. The authorities at Larkhana have made satisfactory police arrangements to-day and it is reported the "Id Namaz" passed off quietly and that no recurrence of riot is expected. So far "Id" has passed off quietly, here.—Free Press

THE R. A. F.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, April 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Lord Winterton said that the average Government of India's contribution for the past five years in respect of the recruitment and training of the R. A. F. was £98,000, independently of the transport charges, pay and maintenance of the R. A. F. which were borne by the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

THE I. M. S.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT COMMISSIONS INVITED

LONDON, April 4.

The India Office invites applications from medical men for permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service, a certain number of which will be created shortly.—Reuter.

FREE INDIA FOR WORLD PEACE

BHAISM AS A SOLVENT TO COMMUNAL ILLS

X-RAY ANALYSIS OF INDIAN LEADERS

DELHI, April 5.

India must be free in the interest of the world-peace. They in the world had too much of strife and tribulation and were thoroughly sick of the war. Harmony and goodwill among nations was the urgent need of the hour. Materialism had been the chief mischief-maker so far and proper understanding of the true religion would bring about the desired result. Real hope of salvation for the world, therefore, was in the advancemen tof Bhai movement. In this way Mrs. Florence Evelyn Schopflocher explained her life mission when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at Delhi. Madame Schopflocher is a distinguished Canadian woman who is passing India on her third journey round the world in the interest of world peace. To her freedom did not mean political freedom alone. It was of greater importance that the mind of man was free, that he could think freely, speak freely and act freely. And freedom for India did not mean breaking away from the British connections. India must be a free and accepted member of the community of the Independent nations called the World Commonwealth.

GANDHIJI AND TAGORE.

She was greatly disappointed in both Gandhi and Tagore. She had imagined both of them to be great spiritual teachers of minor prophets. She found instead Gandhi, a political leader with provincial bias, while Tagore a school-master steeped in egoism. Only C. R. Das had sometimes a pan-Asiatic vision. Leaders of men must be unconscious of themselves and must have an international outlook. Real hope for India, therefore, lay in the advancement of Bhai Revelation. Among principles laid down by Baha-Ullah some fifty years ago were oneness of humanity, personal investigation of truth, unity between religion and science, religion being the cause of unity, (and not cause of discord as was in India to day), universal education, equality of sexes, international auxiliary language and international tribunal for protection of mankind. Only if crime could be regarded as vulgar the problem of the world peace would be half solved.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations was an admirable organisation and the Madame expected great things from it. But the League was still very weak. Firstly, because the League being a political body should have a spiritual counter part, and secondly, because countries like the United States of America and Russia were still keeping out of it. They in India specially should support the League through cultivating public opinion in its favour. This could be done by popularising League of Nations Unions through out the country. Regarding the spiritual counterpart of the League Madame said that she had been getting signatures from prominent people in this country towards the supreme peac movement organised by lady Bloomfield. She expected in her next visit to India during next cold weather, to organise in the principal cities in the country the World's Union of Women, in addition to her other work. The Union stood to form a human chain to link the hands of women around the world for peace.

ROAD TO SALVATION.

The Madame admitted that Bhai Revelation had not made much headway as yet in India, but that she attributed to lack of selfless and capable teachers in this country. She was going away back to America and she expected to arrange for necessary number of Bhai teachers for the advancement of the Revelation in India. This alone, she repeated herself, would bring happiness to the teeming millions of this country and lead India to the goal of self-Government, and thus would make this world safe for peace.—A. P.

RUSSIAN AIR FORCE AT TASHKENT

LONDON, April 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Howard Bury seeking information on the Russian Air Forces asked whether the Minister was aware that over 100 aeroplanes were stationed at Tashkent and elsewhere, Sir Philip Sassoon replied that his information was incomplete and he did not like to reply inaccurately.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON-MELBOURNE WIRELESS

LONDON, April 4.

London-Melbourne direct continuous wireless communication will commence on 8th April when the Anglo-Australian beam service will be opened to public.—Reuter's Special.

LISTER CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, April 4.

Tre King received at Buckingham Palace a hundred delegates from all parts of the world to the Lister Centenary celebration. Replying to an address read by them His Majesty expressed the hope that this gathering of scientists in honour of the memory of one of the greatest benefactors of mankind would strengthen the co-operation of all nations in accumulating scientific knowledge for the common benefit of the human race.—Reuter.

"LOADED PISTOL" AGAINST SHARE-HOLDERS.

SASSOON'S REORGANISATION SCHEME APPROVED.

A BAD DAY FOR "NO-CHANGERS."

An extraordinary general meeting of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company Ballard Estate, on Tuesday afternoon to consider the circular from the directors and to pass a resolution in respect thereto. A large number of ordinary shareholders attended and Sir Victor Sassoon was in the chair. The circular on the basis of which the meeting was convened was signed by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Narottam Morarji and Sir F. E. Dinshaw.

CHANGE OR STATUS QUO.

The proceedings of the meeting were all along marked by manifestations of high feeling and the President had to face a somewhat hostile gathering. Sir Victor Sassoon, opening the proceedings, said that he owed an explanation to the ordinary shareholders of the Company. The meeting, he observed, had no legal significance at all. As far as law was concerned, the proposals put forward by the Board of ordinary shareholders had been gone through. Sir Victor assured the shareholders that the scheme put before them was the maximum that his family could accede to. The new scheme of the reorganisation of the Company, he stated, was passed and confirmed by the general meetings of 17th January and 2nd February respectively. The first meeting showed a clear majority of shareholders outside his family, in favour of the proposed new scheme. He was not personally present at both those meetings. Since his return it had been represented to him that the scheme was not to the benefit of the ordinary shareholders and should not, for that reason, be acted upon. He has found that at the second meeting certain votes within his control had been recorded in favour of the scheme and but for those votes the resolutions passed at the first meeting would not have been confirmed. He, therefore, wanted to determine the verdict of the majority of the ordinary shareholders irrespective of the votes controlled by him. The practical significance of the extraordinary general meeting, he added, was that he was not going to speak either for or against the resolution that was going to be moved, nor was he going to vote either way. His position would remain that of a neutral. He wanted to know definitely from the ordinary shareholders whether they favoured the new scheme of reorganisation or else they wanted to retain the "status quo." In case they wanted the "status quo," he would approach the High Court and ask them not to confirm the resolution embodying the proposed new scheme on the plea that the votes recorded on his behalf in the second meeting were done so through mistake. The whole question, he went on, before the meeting was to decide their choice between the scheme and the "status quo." He was not willing to allow any amendments.

A REAL MUZZLING.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha:—You have evidently invited us to a banquet where you want to muzzle us. If this meeting has not got any legal significance, why at all it should have been convened?

Mr. Jhabwalla:—Why have the directors made such herculean efforts to collect the votes by proxies?

Sir Victor:—Every director has got that right. It is perfectly open even for ordinary shareholders to send their proxies.

Mr. Bharucha:—But there is vital difference between the Directors and the ordinary members. The Directors have got the whole machinery at their disposal, which they could avail of for their ends. That was not the case with ordinary shareholders. In fact they didn't even get sufficient notice of the meeting.

Sir Victor:—The Directors will pay the cost of circulars. It's an advantage which directors everywhere and always have.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting is in favour of the scheme passed and confirmed by the general meetings of the 17th January and 2nd February of 1927 respectively."

Sir Fazulbhoy reminded the shareholders that if they accepted the "sattus quo", a sum amounting to nearly a crore and three quarters had had to be depreciated annually before the shareholders could hope for any dividend. In his opinion, the dividend was possible only if the new scheme of reorganisation was put into operation. Under the status quo, there was every likelihood of the shareholders losing the very last rupee of the capital but the new scheme would bring at least a rupee out of ten. The new scheme promised a dividend if only the Company could make a profit of Rs. 30 lakhs annually. He conscientiously believed that the new scheme was the better and the only possible scheme to save the situation.

Mr. Narottam Morarji seconded the resolution.

NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

Mr. Doctor representing Mr. S. R. Bomanji, opposed the resolution. He said he was doing so in his personal capacity. Proceeding he analysed the implications of the new scheme. He complained that the opposition got no time to organise the meeting of ordinary shareholders and to convince them of the disadvantages of the new scheme. Most of the ordinary shareholders, he said, were opposed to the new scheme. Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahimbhoy with his 42,000 shares was against it. According to Mr. Doctor's estimate the assets of the Company were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4 crores and not Rs. 1,37,00,000 as the directors had shown in the circular. There was, indeed, no cause for pessimism. The ordinary shareholders, he added, had waited for full seven years without any dividend and it was a sheer injustice now to wipe off nine-tenths of their capital.

"DUMMIES WITHOUT POWER."

Mr. Doctor held that the new scheme would make the ordinary shareholders mere dummies in the Company. They would enormously lose their voting strength. The new scheme was an unfair and uncalled for change. The ordinary shares were sold like hot cakes on the good name of Sassoons. Would Sassoons ask the ordinary shareholders now to sign their own death warrant?

"A MERE FARCE."

Mr. Jhabwalla opined that there was no necessity of holding a meeting of that nature. Even in its absence, Sir Victor Sassoon could have eliminated his votes from the second meeting and would have asked the High Court to reverse the decision of the two general meetings. The meeting was merely a farce.

"A PISTOL IN THE FACE."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in opposing the resolution, thanked Sir Victor Sassoon, at the outset, for the latter's valiant fight in support of 16d. ratio. He was glad Sir Victor had espoused the cause of the poor. Coming to the new scheme he said he was at a loss to understand why the 4 crores of ordinary sares capital was reduced to only 40 lakhs. The new scheme he submitted was unfair on the very face of it. It gave no chance to ordinary shareholders to recuperate. If they retained the status quo, they had at least some chance of recovering their balance. The speaker was sorry to see that the shareholders who had put implicit trust in the good name of Sassoons, were denied the chance of a full and fair discussion with the Managing Agents. The whole situation appeared as if a loaded pistol was directed in the face of ordinary shareholders.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla told the directors straight away that the new scheme was a most inequitable scheme. It was intended to grind down the ordinary shareholders and to protect the interests of preference shareholders. It was criminal act to wipe off 9|10 of the capital of ordinary shareholders when the preference capital was allowed to remain untouched. He was not so pessimistic as the directors. He was sure that the Company would make a considerable profit if it was allowed to get along with its status quo. He requested the President to appoint an advisory committee to thrush out the whole question.

THE VOTING.

After several other speakers had opposed the resolution, it was put to voe. 61 voted for it and 39 against. The Poll was demanded and granted. The result showed 5,32,061 votes in favour of the resolution and 4,42,925 votes against it. The resolution was duly declared carried. There was great disappointment among the ordinary shareholders. Dissatisfied with the result, Mr. B. F. Bharucha transferred his shares in favour of Sir Victor Sassoon. It is understood that Sir Victor will buy those shares for their face value and will donate the proceeds towards the mill-workers' fund.

Sir Victor Sassoon thanked the shareholders and the meeting terminated.

THE ALL-INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

REMEMBER 10TH APRIL.

In inviting you, that meet at churches, to celebrate this special Sunday, which falls on the 10th of April, 1927, reserved for the Blind I cannot approach my Christian friends more aptly than in the words of a personal friend, Christian and Blind, an American gentleman, Mr. C. D. Evans of Wisconsin, aged 73:—

"Now my Christian friends and brother
You may go to the Church to pray;
You may pray with your might:
You may pray day and night;
You may shout till your hair turns grey—
But the prayer that counts
Is the deed that helps
Some one along the way.
For, its kindly deeds
Not beliefs and creeds,
This old world needs To-day.
And well may the words appeal alike to all non-Christian friends to similar deeds of sympathy.

H. D. CHHATRAPATI.

BROKEN PLEDGES OF INDIAN GOVT.

AUGMENTING INDIA'S DEBT UNNECESSARILY

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Deparment, Delhi:—

I am directed to address you in regard to the possibility of a sterling loan issue by the Government of India during the current financial year.

In course of a statement made at the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd March last, the Hon'ble member is reported to have said that if need for sterling arises, it would be in the interest of India. Significant as the observation is, it appears to the Committee of the Indian Chamber to be wholly inconsistant with the remarks contained in the paragraph 17 of the Hon'ble Member's budget speech on the 22nd February last. "If therefore" said the Hon'ble Member, as we hope, we avoid sterling borrowing in 1927 and 1928, we shall have covered almost £48 millions of capital disbursements without borrowing abroad. Indeed the fact that since May 1923 no sterling borrowing had to be resorted to was stressed at considerable length as suggestive as a remarkable financial achievement in the recent year. It is amazing to the Committee that within 3 weeks of this assuring statement, remarks should have been made, by the Hon'ble Finance Member conveying contrary implications.

INDIA'S CREDIT CAPACITY.

Anticipating therefore, as the Committee do, that there will be a sterling loan this year, they desire to convey their emphatic opinion that such borrowing, especially under the present circumstances, can in no sense be in the interests of India. It is a well-known fact—a fact which the Hon'ble Finance Member deservedly took pride that the credit of the Government of India in the Indian market is so high that the borrowing rate in India is lower than the rate at which the British Government can borrow in the London market and much lower than the rate at which Colonial and other Governments can borrow in London. It will therefore have been quite obvious that the Indian Government will have to pay a higher rate of interest in the case of a sterling loan than in the case of a Rupee Loan. Even apart from the question of interest charges, there is the large question as to why India should add to her external obligations when she has already shown in a distinct manner her capacity to become a creditor country, would become obvious from the following extract of the Hon'ble Member's budget in February last.

BLACKMAILING INDIA.

"This process may legitimately be regarded as the first step towards India becoming a creditor nation in the ordinary sense of that phrase. She is of course, already a creditor nation in the sense that she regularly exports more commodities than the imports, but hitherto she has been content to take payment mainly in the precious metals. The process which I have referred is one which offers great hopes for the future. It seems to the Committee gravely unfair that despite this Financial strength of India the Government should seek to put back the hand of progress and involve India deeper as a debtor country. There is still another consideration in the matter. In February last the Committee noted with surprise that under a strange interpretation of the obligations of the Government towards emergency currency issue, the Government did not hesitate to show an utter indifference, to the intrincic requirements of the money market and to manipulate the money market solely with a view to maintaining the rupee rate at 1s. 6d. the Committee now feel that the analogous manner, the loan progrmame of the Government is being sought to be manipulated for maintaining the rupee rate at an otherwise impracticable level.

In the circumstances, the Committee of the Indian Chamber would suggest an early statement of Government's intention on the subject. It is hoped that full weight shall be given to the interests of Indian investors and tax payers in deciding the course of action. The money market as it would no doubt be realised, shall meanwhile be in a state of unhealthy suspense.—Free Press.

"GIVE UP PASSIVE MENTALITY."

LALAJI'S EXHORTATION TO C. P. HINDUS.

PLEA FOR BROAD SOCIAL OUTLOOK.

MERSI, April 4.

Owing to the busy programme before Lala Lajpat Rai and the short time at the disposal of the organisers, the sitting of the 2nd Hindu Social Conference of C. P. (Marathi) and Berar and of the Hindu Sabha Conference of Berar were amalgamated and Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the joint session yesterday. In the address the President emphasised the necessity of changing the mentality of the Hindu community from one of passive submission, to one of active assertion, from one of taking things lying down to one of vigorous protest, from one of slavish mentality to that of free thinking and a bold attitude. Indecision and want of confidence in oneself had led the Hindu society to miserable plights. Tolerence to a sinful extent found nowhere else in society had been its constant bane. This had weakened its social strength and hindered its political progress. It was high time, he said, for the Hindus to give up their calculating nature, especially when the very existence of their religion and community was jeopardised.

THE CRYING NEED.

The speaker then emphasised the need of organising the Hindu community on an All-India basis, taking all the different castes and creeds, all sections and "Sampradayas" into one fold. He urged that organisation or 'Sangathan' was the crying need of the country and the lack of it was paralysing all its activiaies and progress. There was a dire need of a broad social outlook. Social reform was not confined only to questions like widow remarriage and abolition of Purdah, but included in its sphere the economic amelioration of the people. The community, said the President, was responsible, jointly and severally, for the poverty of members wheresoever they might be situated and however low they might be in society. Social relations ought, therefore, to be cemented for social as well as political advancement of the country. Politics was the resultant of social solidarity.

In conclusion Lala Lajpat Rai made an impassioned appeal: "If you cannot allow ingress to your society," he urged, "at any rate do stop the egress out of it."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions for the removal of untouchability, collection for Shraddhanand Memorial Fund, for the propagation of Shuddhi, for establishing maternity houses and orphanages and to prevent conversion of Hindus to other religions were passed.

A resolution aiming at the abolition of "Varnashrama" Dharma was proposed by Mr. Ghorpade. In the course of the discussion on it in the open session the President pointed out that it was inconsistent with the constitution of the Hindu Sabha. The resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

An appeal to the audience was made to collect funds for the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund and a committee for Berar was formed. About Rs. 600 were collected for the purpose on the spot.

Lala Lajpat Rai returned from Morsi today to Amraoti. He paid a visit to the Jugal Kishore Vyayamshala, Amraoti and Maheshwari Bhawan and delivered a short speech to the Marwadi Samaj and went to Badnera 'en route' to Akola.—A.P.

ID DAY TRAGEDY AT COIMBATORE

GIRL MURDERED FOR JEWELS

MADRAS, April 5.

A report from Coimbatore states that a Mahamadan girl aged nine was kidnapped and murdered last night. Being Ramzan day she was adorned with all jewels and she left her house at noon. Attempts to trace her at night were fruitless, but this morning her body was discovered near a blacksmith's shop. Her ears were badly torn and there were many injuries on her body.—Free Press.

S. S. "GANDARA"

LONDON, Apr. 4.

Gibraltar.—An attempt to refloat the steamer "Gandara" has been unsuccessful and discharge of cargo is being continued. 676 ingots of silver have been brought to Gibraltar and water has been substantially reduced.—Reuter.

LEST WE FORGET.

DYER'S BOAST.

"I think it is quite possible I could have dispersed the crowd without firing, but they would come back again and laugh, and I should have made what I consider to be a fool of myself.

.....I fired and continued to fire till the crowd dispersed; and I considered that this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce if I was to justify my action. If more troops had been at hand the casualties would have been greater in proportion."

—General Dyer's Justification of Jallianwalla Massacre.

LEGALITY OF DRAWING LOTS.

DR. BATLIWALA'S ELECTION CHALLENGED.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT GRANTS RULE.

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, a petition was made on behalf of Mr. J. B. Petit to set aside the election of Dr. Batliwalla as the President of the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Petit.

Counsel stated that section 36, Clause Q, of the Bombay Municipality Act laid down a condition that evtry question other than those specifically excepted in the said Clause, shall be decided by majority of votes of the Councillors voting, the presiding authority having a second or casting vote when there is an equality of votes. The election of the President has always been decided in accordance with another provision of the said Cluse, namely, that whatever the number of candidates might be, only one ballot is taken, and the member securing the highest number of votes was to be declared elected.

On 28th March 1927, the Corporation passed certain regulations under the powers given to them by Section 36 to transact business, whereby they provided for taking successive ballots when there are more than one candidate, till only two candidates are left of whom the one obtaining the highest number of votes was to be declared elected.

At a meeting held on 1st April to elect a President for the current yer, there were three candidates, of whom the plaintiff got the highest number of votes 36, in the first ballot. In the second ballot, the plaintiff and Dr. Batliwalla both obtained 49 votes. The Chairman Mr. Chinoy, instead of giving his casting vote as required by section 31 (Q), asked Mrs. Mackenzie, a lady Councillor, to draw lots between the two candidates. Mrs. MacKenzie picked up one of the two papers containing their names which contained the name of Dr. Batliwalla. The Chairman thereupon declared him duly elected.

CHAIRMAN'S PROCEDURE QUESTIONED.

It was contended by Counsel that the procedure adopted by the Chairman in drawing lots was wholly invalid and contrary to the provisions of Clause (Q) of section 36. Further, the regulations passed by the Corporation for taking successive ballots were also 'ultra vires', being in contravention of the same clause which laid down a condition providing for only one ballot. The plaintiff having got the highest number of votes at the first ballot was therefore entitled to be elected.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff asked for a declaration (1) that the first ballot was the only valid ballot, and the plaintiff was duly elected President as a result thereof (2) that the regulations regarding successive ballots are 'ultra vires' and illegal, (3) that the action of the Chairman in drawing lots between the plaintiff and Dr. Batliwalla was illegal and 'ultra vires', and (4) that an injunction might be grantel to restrain the Corporation and Dr. Batliwalla from acting upon the said election.

Asked by His Lordship whether there was any provision for tossing up, Mr. Setalwad said there was none, and added that that was the plaintiff's complaint.

His Lordship: Was that done with the consent of the plaintiff?

Counsel: There was no consent whatever.

NO INTERIM INJUNCTION.

His Lordship said he did not think this was a case for an interim injunction. The Court ought to proceed on the assumption that the election was valid, and an injunction at this stage would lead to great inconvenience.

Mr. Setalvad said he realised this and he did not press for an injunction at this stage.

His Lordships granted a rule against the Corporation and Dr. Batliwalla and fixed Thursday next for hearing the same.

HEALTH OF MAHATMA.

NEEDS COMPLETE REST.

BELGAUM, April 4.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay who had been to Amboli to examine Mr. Gandhi left for Bombay to-day. He finds that Mr. Gandhi is better but agreeing with the other doctors he is of opinion that Mr. Gandhi needs complete rest for a long period.—A. P.

TRICHUR STUDENTS' PURSE TO MAHATMAJI

A correspondent writes from Trichur:—The students of the Trichur Schools are going to give a "Students' Purse" to Gandhi during his forthcoming visit.

(Trichur is a principal town of Cochin State and possesses no less than four High Schools (including one girls' High School) and a First Grade College).

MYSORE'S ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

The Mysore City Municipality has decided to present an address to Mahatma.—Free Press.

DECORATING NEW DELHI

MR F. RAHMAN'S ARTISTIC INDIANISATION

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The question of decorations of the New Capital has engaged the attention of the authorities for a very long time and laurels to wither they are marching rain these have attracted many interested visitors in the past. Inquiries made in this behalf that those who considered the future of Indian art as doubtful are seriously considering the probability of the development and encouragement of Indian art on its national lines.

In the new Secretariat at New Delhi, Mr. Fyzee Rahaman is using stone colours which ensures their permanency. The subjects chosen are symbolical; the centre of the dome contains the word "Om"; round it are three groups representing Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva with their Goddesses and Apsaras. Below are six paintings representing two symbols of each deity.

The six vaults that support the dome are also painted with symbolical representations and a lotus border runs right along the pannels and the dome.

The entire treatment of the work is Indian.—A. P.

SKEEN REPORT.

EARLY DECISION IMPOSSIBLE

"FRESH MATTERS HAVE COME TO LIGHT."

LONDON, April 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Earl Winterton said that since the publication of the Sandhurst Committee's Report which Government had not yet considered, all sorts of fresh matters had come to light. The report dealt with a very important question which could not be decided by the Government of India or the Secretary of State alone. The views of the War Office and the Air Ministry had to be considered. It was quite impossible, without consultation with the various authorities, to arrive at an early decision.—Reuter.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

New Classes for the SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMS. IN ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE recently instituted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will commence from 18th April. No University qualifications are required for candidates wishing to take any of these courses. Candidates passing this Exam. will be entitled to use D. Com. M.C. after their names. All young men anxious to improve their future prospects are requested to call immediately and see or write to the Principal,

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

TRAINING ORAL OR POSTAL

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUNDER,

A PLATITUDINOUS SPEECH

MR. JINNAH'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

"Lord Birkinhead's speech in some parts is amusing", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, giving his views on the speech to the Associated Press. "While it contains certain accurate estimates of the present situation in its fundamentals it was a false picture which he presented to the House of Lords and to the world at large.

"To blame the whole of India, but for whose co-operation and support during the last seven years a different history might have been written, on account of the policy and programme of a small but powerful section is in my opinion, most unjust. If the British Government had honestly and justly carried out their repeated promises, I venture to say Lord Birkenhead would not have been informed to make the statement that he did, nor would he have seen, to use his own phrase, 'only the shadows on the picture.'

"PLATITUDINOUS STATEMENT."

"According to Lord Birkenhead's information—and after all his speech is based on such information as is placed before him and he purports only to speak from his brief—in every important matter which concerns India, every school of thought in the political world of India is wrong. He finds, wrongly, that co-operation is wanting. But without the co-operation of the overwhelming bulk of the people in India Lord Birkenhead would not have found it easy to make the platitudinous statement that he did in the House of Lords.

"The rupee ratio of 1s. 4d. which was supported by a large body of public opinion throughout the country was, according to Lord Birkenhead, a mistake. We do not know our own interests, and what the bureaucratic Government, by their schemes and machinations, have carried in the Assembly and got the Council of State to register, is in the best interests of India. Military expenditure cannot be reduced in accordance even with the recommendations of the Inchape Committee. The present strength of the Army is absolutely essential. The Indian army is an Imperial concern, but India has to foot the bill for it. The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee's recommendations, which were made in January 1925 are still under his Lordship's consideration, and we are now told that that 'the report requires a broader survey than either the Government of India or the India Office are able to undertake in so far as it relates to the potential fighting strength of India which can be placed under military training.'

SANDHURST COMMITTEE REPORT.

"As to the Sandhurst Committee's report, it was not even intended that it should be published. We are told that it requires consideration and examination both by Government of India and His Majesty's Government. A review of the whole problem, including the aspects of it which were beyond the purview of the signatories, at one time almost compelled the Secretary of State for India not even to publish the report; but it was realised that this would cause too long a delay and, therefore, after consulting the Viceroy and his colleagues who are primarily concerned, the Secretary of State decided to publish the report at once. The report is published with some preliminary indications of the scope of the further inquiries to which it points the way, and it will further undergo the fire of examination by the Committee of Imperial Defence, after receiving the Government of India's views. This clearly shows that the Sandhurst Committee's report is also going to be shelved. And yet His Lordship has made an appeal for common sense and reasonableness, to say nothing of sobriety and sanity.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUNDER.

"I never thought that a statesman of the calibre and standing of the Secretary of State for India would make the mistake of thinking that by pronouncements of this kind he could maintain or continue the relationship between India and England, which has been repeatedly described and acknopledged by leading politicians in Great Britain as that of partnership.

"The Statutory Commission has been successfully delayed for the last five years, and no doubt now that we are approaching the year 1929 the issue as to whether the Commission should be appointed earlier has narrowed down; but if the British Government had appointed the Commission, in response to the very powerful opinion which was expressed from time to time a few years ago both in the country and within the Legislatures, it would have proved the sincerity of the British Government and the co-operation which Lord Birkenhead considers essential would have been secured long ago."

BLUFFING THE SITUATION.

BIRKENHEAD'S FOND HOPE

MADRAS, April 4.

In an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press regarding Lord Birkenhead's speech, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, M. L. A., General Secretary of the Congress, said: "The ill concealed chuckle with which he has chosen to emphasise and exaggerate the differences, political and communal, in this country, is only equalled by the irresponsible cynicism with which he has deliberately belittled the significant developments that are taking place in the country towards the consolidation of the national demand for, and the national effort towards, Swaraj. He has evidently built his future plans on the fond hope of the continuance of differences and disputes, but the uneasy consciousness of a united India making a united demand for the real foundations of Swaraj in the near future is present behind it all. The attempt to bluff the situation by referring to the possibility of Parliament putting off the Statutory Commission can hardly deceive those who have closer knowledge of the actual position of the Government."

SKEEN COMMITTEE REPORT.

Referring to the recommendations of the Skeen Committee, Mr. Aiyengar said that "it was obvious that the Government's hands were forced by the action of the Assembly in dealing with the demand for the Army Department, into publishing the report, which was intended to be shelved or suppressed. The recommendations themselves do less than justice to the claims of India, but it is plain that their acceptance in any form involves once for all the acceptance of realities in the path of self-government, however much they may be delayed."—A. P.

A VILLAGER'S HOMICIDAL MANIA

KILLS WIFE, SON AND DAUGHTERS.

HIS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

MADRAS, April 4.

The Pollachi correspondent reports the occurrence of a terrible tragedy in village in which a villager is stated to have murdered his wife, two daughters and a son and then attempted to take his own life.—A. P.

MR. C. S. RANGA IYER.

TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

We understand that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer will shortly proceed to England. His visit, it is reported, is in connection with the question of restoration of the Maharajah of Nabha to his gadi.

FORMING OF CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

MADRAS, April 4.

With a view to form a Reception Committee in connection with the holding of the next session of the Congress in Madras, a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Kumbakonam on April 10th.—A. P.

SIR H. STEPHENSON IN PATNA.

PATNA, April 4.

Patna accorded a loyal and hearty welcome to its new Governor, Sir Hugh Stephenson, who, accompanied by Lady Stephenson, Miss Stephenson and two A.D.C.s, arrived here this morning.

Sir Hugh Stephenson will assume office on the 7th.—A. P.

OPEN LETTER TO MAHTMA GANDHI.

(Continued from page 6.)

problem of that first class importance to the life and existence, of the Indian people which, I submit, no Indian of your eminence can afford to turn his back upon, no matter what his individual fads and fancies may be. An intense Indian patriot, you are still the most thorough-going cosmopolitan living today in his outlook on life and destiny of humanity in general. On you, more than on any other Indian of your age, the lesson of the Chinese struggle, or even of the Russian endeavour to create a better world,—to make the world, if not fit for heroes to live in, at least safe for the average mortal,—cannot be wasted. Whether India is to take her rightful place, ever at all among the great nations of the world, she must yet make ready to take her place among the principal members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, on terms and conditions in no way repulsive to her dignity and autonomy. And this last we are on the eve of being called upon to define and formulate, so as to be embodied in a new Act of Parliament, a new deed of partnership between ourselves and the senior partner. Is this a moment, do you think, when you could take chances with your health; when you should bury yourself in a vain endeavour to set back the clock from machinery to unaided human effort? You have, I know full well, a very good opinion of your own judgment, and are difficult to move from the course you have once set your heart upon. That is why this public communication. If you will not deflect yourself from the course you have set yourself; if you will not pronounce any but the most commonplace, non-committal, unilluminating platitudes on the most urgent problems of the day; if you will not take the helm while it is yet uncertain if the ship would go into a safe haven or on the rocks; why then, it is just as well your countrymen should know your mind, and reckon with it!

That knowledge, however, will in no way diminish from the warm regard and sincere respect entertained, with the rest of your countrymen, by

Yours most respectfully,
DIEU ET MON DROIT.

"AT HOME" TO MUSLIM WORKERS

AN INTERESTING ID FUNCTION

A very interesting function took place last evening at the Northbrook Gardens where an "At Home" was given by the Trustees of the late Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Educational Trust to meet Muslim wageearness attending Khilafat Night Schools. Yesterday being Basi Id day several thousand Muslims gaily attired were present and several prominent Muslims, including the Afghan and Persian Consuls and the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, were present. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made by the Afghan Consul, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others and after an interesting programme of Indian Sports, physical feats and national songs, the gathering dispersed late in the evening.

INDIAN JOURNALIST TO CHINA.

April 5.

Mr. Kishori Lal Bose, Secretary of Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta has addressed a letter to the newspapers all over India urging the desirability of opening up permanent channels of communications between India and China and in view of the conflicting reports of the situation, the necessity of sending an Indian journalist to China.—Free Press.

ID FESTIVAL

PEACEFUL OBSERVANCE IN SINDH

HYDERABAD, April 4.

Telegraphich reports are being received here about the peaceful observation of the Id festival all over Sindh. Special police arrangements had been made by the authorities in Larkana, Hyderabad and other places and armoured cars and armed police were stationed in Larkana Town. On the written assurance of the authorities at Larkana, the Hindus propose to open their shops to-morrow. One injured Hindu has died.

At a meeting of Musalmans in Hyderabad, a resolution was passed urging the separation of the province of Sindh from Bombay Presidency.—A. P.

IN DELHI AND CALCUTTA

DELHI, April 4.

Id Ul Fitar passed off quietly in Delhi, with the one exception of a minor incident in Kucha Natwan, near the clock tower, in Chandni Chowk. It appears that two cartsful of piece goods were being emptied, and it is alleged that they were blocking the road. Some Muslims who were returning from Id prayers objected to this, and the altercations developed into a fight. For fifteen minutes lathis and brick bats were freely used. The Police promptly arrived on the scene and restored peace, and also checked the trouble from spreading to other localities in the town. So far, four Muslims and one Hindu have been admitted into the hospital with slight injuries. All is now quiet in the city.—A. P.

Ramzan Id passed off quietly.—A. P.

COMRADE SAK IN POONA.

(BY FREE LANCE.)

Maharashtra cannot be congratulated upon being the earliest to get Comrade Sak amongst them. Such, however, was the case and Comrade Sak was here on last Friday. The credit is due to Maharashtra Libraries Association which took time by the forelock and invited him to address the Poona audience. The Communist M.P. was only too glad to comply with the request as he must no doubt be wondering as to why 'this land of Tilak' was lying so fallow politically. When all India was vieing with one another in giving their countrymen civic honour here was Poona known once as inspiring India politically dumb founded. One may express in the language of Shakespeare "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen." Then again the Association which invited him had fixed up some fees for entrance and thus must have deterred many from coming. The Kirloskar Theatre where this meeting took place was crowded and if there was an open air meeting one could expect without doubt thousands and thousands of people to hear him. I am sure the Poona people must bless the different leaders—and their name is legion just now—in not arranging this treat for them. It was a pleasure to see him address subjects with much command and force and his vocabulary though at times a little hard was none the less fully justifiable as Comrade Sak never spoke unless he had facts, reason and arguments on his side. He seemed master of the Indian political situation and strove over the whole ground in a masterly fashion and seemed absolutely at home with current subjects without a piece of paper or a note of any kind.

His first theme was to attack Lord Birkenhead mercilessly and his Lordship's expression "sanity and reasonableness" flashed across the wire that morning met with such fearful dissection at his hands that he left his Lordship's dictum of that morning torn into shreds beyond recognition. In fact he showed by past connection and conduct of his Lordship in other spheres of life that he meant nothing more than keeping India a dumping ground for his relatives and friends.

Then he attacked the Reforms and went on to demand whether any country in the world was governed as India was. Of course, the blame had to be placed at the door of our own people and he most emphatically demanded that if India was to be freed from these shackles her leaders and men would have to be more fearless and less hypocratical. He emphasised that nothing much could be expected from such atrocious illiteracy that so sadly appeared to exist in this country after 150 years of inglorious British rule.

The M.P. then went into the economic questions affecting the export from this country and proved minutely how badly India fared in all those matters. But he waxed eloquent when he touched his favourite Lobour question affecting the labourers and their housing and used most scathing language condemning the apathy of the employers and the Government. He proved by the evidence of his personal visits to various important industrial centres and argued that pet animals like dogs had better habitation. He strongly condemned the living wage payment and compared it with prosperous countries and argued that the better the condition of the labourers the better the prosperity of the country. Comrade Sak, when he compared the mortality amongst children of this labouring class almost cried hoarse over the awful state of affairs. He showed from figures that it was 600 per cent. per thousand in some place. Any one with a spark of human feeling will cry halt after that. What colossal waste of avoidable human lives. We want more Saks to go round and wake up the lethargic 'people and, as he said, if there were proper Labour organisations such a thing dare not pass muster as it does not in civilised countries. One must acclaim that there are more than thousand important subjects to which politicians may turn serious attention rather than waste time over personal jealousies and recriminations as we find just now in the country Politics. He said, it was a serious game and must be honestly played in the interest of the country and not merely for personal gains. Let us hope that some more of this type of politicians may come to lay bare the grievance of the poor and unless they are brought up and educated one cannot expect the millennium for which we are crying in vain.

RESERVE BANK BILL SELECT COMMITTEE

MEETING IN BOMBAY TO RECORD EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Select Committee appointed at the last session of the Central Legislature to consider the Reserve Bank Bill and the Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bill will meet in Bombay in May and in Calcutta in July. It seems likely that the Select Committee will invite witnesses to give evidence.—A.P.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST FOR APRIL.

COTTON SHARES AND SILVER.

SENSATIONAL AND WILD FLUCTUATIONS.

(BY AN ASTROLOGER).

Following our last report in the "Chronicle" of the 4th March, we have pleasure in submitting to the readers of this paper our astrological forecast for the current month.

During the month the most happy thing is the lunation of the New Moon which falls in conjunction with Venus in Vrushabh Rashi, and the conjunction of the Mercury and Jupiter on the 6th and its parallel on the 11th instant. This will benefit the trade in general, and will fluctuations would be noticeable ultimately raising prices in cotton. The Semi Sextile of the Sun with Jupiter on the 11th will keep the prices advancing in mill shares. The evil planets however act in after the 15th of the month, the Venus in opposition of Saturn and Mars in conjunction with Rahu and in square with Herschel. This time will be be most critical to the speculators and they will not be in a position to take proper advantage of the wild fluctuations which will happen during this period. We therefore warn the public in all their operations.

Detailed fluctuations can be supplied on application.

SHARES.

The month will start with small fluctuations in cotton mill shares and will show tremendous rise on the 5th, 6th and 7th when the prices will suddenly rise, the market remaining at its top on the 10th. The middle of the month will show some steadiness and the prices will smartly decline. The closing of the month will be nervous and extremely weak. Bombay Burmas will rise further and we will not be surprised to see these shares at Rs. 595 by the 13th of the month.

Tata Hydros are expected to jump up a great deal and we shall be nearing Rs. 1,100 the highest to be seen just near the 21st of the month. The prices will then react a little. Tramways may improve during this period to Rs. 185 making a new record in the recent advances. Tata Iron and Steel shares will drop till the 12th. The prices of Deferred shares will be about Rs. 185. A sudden and sensational rise is expected and the prices will be appreciated to Rs. 226 by the 22nd. The closing of the month will be poor.

COTTON.

The American markets will continue to show rise till the 11th of the month and the Bombay Broach will also respond to Rs. 325 by this time. Further rise is also noticed in Americans till the 22nd and the weather problem will be most predominant from 18th to 21st. The Bombay markets will not respond any further and may remain dull till the 22nd of the month, and when the New York advices will be easier from 22nd the Broach cotton will again appreciate in prices.

SILVER.

Very wild and important fluctuations are foreshadowed in silver and if the market is not suspended as at last wild fluctuations a few months back, we shall see the prices at Rs. 65 to Rs. 68. The most important developments will occur on account of the China situation and the prices will continue to rise very smartly till the 18th. A rumour may run current at this time that time is near when the China situation will grow still worse.

LINSEED.

We continue to hold that the prices will rise and in the next few months we may see this market at Rs. 13 to Rs. 14.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR. DINSHA PETIT

FUNCTION AT THE B.P. ASSOCIATION

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association entertained Sir Dinshaw Petit, the President of the Association, at a tea-party yesterday evening at the rooms of the Association on the eve of his departure to England. Quite a number of members were present on the occasion to testify their appreciation of the interest Sir Dinshaw takes in the Associations work. Amongst those present were Sir Dorab Tata, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Belgaumwalla, Mr. Bhedwar, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Dalvi, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. B. J. Petit.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S WORK

SIR. HABIBULLAH'S HOPES

MADRAS, April 4.

Speaking at a congratulatory dinner at the Willingdon Club last night given in honour of the Indian delegation to South Africa, Sir Mahomed Habibullah expressed his fervent hope that the seeds of goodwill and the change in atmosphere which had now been brought about would fructify and bear fruit at the right time. The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri paid a warm tribute to the leadership of Sir Mahomed.—A. P.

OUT FOR THE "POUND OF FLESH"

PALITANA DUBAR'S DEMAND

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The Palitana Durbar has demanded Rs. 100,000 from Sheth Anandji Kalianji to be paid within two months in pursuance of the decision of the Hon. Mr. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General, in the Jain Palitana dispute.

Sheth Anandji Kalianji has already intimated to the Agency authorities that the decision of the Hon. Agent is unacceptable to them and that they have submitted an appeal to the Government of India.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 5.

The British Note to the Cantonese Government demanding compensation for Nanking outrages which was telegraphed to the British Minister at Peking to-day is identical with the American and the Japanese notes. All three Notes will be presented simultaneously to Chen at Hankow. Discussion continue between Governments concerned at regards steps to be taken in the event of rejection of demands.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 5.

Paris.—According to a Budapest telegram to "Le Matin" King Ferdinand is dying. The disease from which he has been suffering has now affected the lungs.—Reuter.

EFFECTS OF OVER INDULGENCE in food or drink, such as headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and nervous irritability can be removed promptly by

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

This safe and certain remedy rapidly relieves the congested blood vessels and steadies the whole nervous system. It has no depressant after effects and can therefore be employed with the utmost confidence.

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If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICE.
Per bottle for a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... Rs. 10-0-0
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Specific for Infantile fits (Convulsion per phial.. Rs. 5-0-0
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Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

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To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and save him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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ALL ARE INDIAN NATIONAL CONCERNS

H. G. WELLS ON DEMOCRACY.

SIGNS OF A DRIVE FOR WORLD UNITY.

Mr. H. G. Wells gave a lecture on March 15 at the Sorbonne, Paris, on "Democracy under Revision." M. Brunot Dean of the Faculty of Letters, presided and speeches were also made by Professors Leon Brunschieg and Cazamian, says the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Wells said that to speak at the Sorbonne was the highest distinction ever likely to fall to him. They were receiving him as a man of letters and as a man of letters he was not easy to define. For his own part he fell back on "journalist" as the least misleading description of his use in the world, but it was not out of modesty that he called himself a journalist, and he was conceding no superiority in kind and quality, but trying to express so far as his own activities went his sense of the temporary, transitory, and personal nature of every statement made by science and philosophy and every beauty revealed by art.

We were living in the beginning of an age whose broad characteristics might be conveyed by calling it the age of democracy under revision. He had chosen that title to define its relation to the age drawing to a close, the age of democracy ascendant. The appearance of democracy had everywhere been associated with the breakdown of outworn or outpaced systems, with processes of release and liberation, and generally also processes of disintegration. Democracy also involved the challenging and repudiation of authority. In politics it produced government by assemblies elected by an ever-widening constituency of voters.

In literature the democratic spirit found its natural vehicle. The literature of the period of democracy ascendant displayed what its political development masked only very thinly—that modern democracy was but a phase of immense diesolution. In painting and music there had been all over this period the same effect of release or detachment from broad constructive conceptions and any sort of synthesis. But while in the realms of political, literary, and artistic expression democracy meant fragmentation and reduction to unorganised masses; in the newer world of science the onset of democracy had been accompanied by a synthesis of the most extensive sort.

The age of democracy had also been the age of nationalism. Never in the history of mankind had national and racial antagonisms, which had never been so acute and conscious, so massive, powerful, and dangerous as during the scent of democracy, although that was inconsistent with the larger and completer democratic aspirations. It was interesting at the present moment to watch the struggle of the Labour parties against their own ingrained nationalist feelings and belligerent patriotism. But nationalism was not the greatest force that modern democracy had evoked against itself in its ascent. Far more fundamental was the synthetic drive in economic life. The great crystallisations of business were plainly due to the release of democracy, but just as plainly ran counter to the intimate should be his own master.

The main expression of the conflicts between synthesis and analysis in the democratic age had been the struggle for and against Socialism. The final practical objection to Socialism, partial or general, was that politicians and elected persons were not good enough for the job or controlling the general economic life. In his opinion democracy was entering on a phase of revision in which Parliaments and Parliamentary bodies and political life as they knew them would disappear. He suggested that the process of dissolution was at an end, and that mankind was challenged by the need for reorganisation and reorientation. How futile had been the attempts of modern democratic Governments to solve the three great inter-related problems that had faced mankind since the war—the problem of war, the monetary question, and the fact that economic life had become world-wide, and a certain economic unity was being imposed on the globe.

How to establish enough political unity to save industry and trade from becoming the mere preliminary to a gamble with the exchange: how to establish enough political unity to control and direct the distribution of raw products, employment, and manufactured goods about the world—that in brief, is the present task before the human intelligence."

COMMUNISM AND FASCISM

No electoral reform projects went to the root of the trouble with modern democracy, which was the indifference, ignorance, and incapacity of the common man towards public affairs. The ordinary voter did not care a rap about his vote. Modern democratic Governments had revealed the fact that democracy meant the disappearance of power from the world. For a century or more it had worked well that the world should be under-governed and under-organised, but we now needed more definite direction and government in human affairs.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and the two shadows to which he would particularly draw their attention were Communist and Fascism. He was anti-Communist and anti-Fascist, but he was discussing not the mental contents of the two movements but their quality and spirit as organisations. They were mainly composed of young people. The movement dominated the entire life. It entered the life and conscience as few religions did nowadays. It was a fact of profound significance that Fascism should capture and hold and govern Italy and that the small Communist party should seize upon the ruins of war-broken Russia and hold it against all comers. One had to admit that neither in Russia nor Italy did the masses of the population seem to resent the dictatorship of these associations.

He built his expectation of the new phase in human affairs upon the belief that there was a profoundly serious minority in the mass of our generally indifferent species. More than twenty years ago he had sketched in a modern Utopia, a world-State ruled by a self-devoted organisation of volunteers. To-day he could appeal to Russia, China, Italy, and much that was astir everywhere to substantiate the possibility. What was there to prevent a great politico-religious drive for social and world unity taking hold everywhere of the active and adventurous minority of mankind—that is to say, of all mankind that mattered, even quite soon.

GANDHIJI OR SAKLATVALA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The recent exchange of views between Messrs. Gandhi and Saklatwalla brings afresh to our minds the clash between the ideals of the East and the West. Which of the two is destined to help India to achieve the idea of national uplift and attainment of Swaraj? Gandhiji stands uncompromisingly for the ideas of the East, he sees in modern civilization the negation of all real progress and believes modern machinery to be the bane of our time. He tries to give a religious tinge to all ideas and has what he calls a "spiritual" outlook on all matters of life. Mr. Saklatwalla is much too matter of fact in his outlook. His is essentially a modern, Western mentality, and he believes that only by the adoption of the modern Western methods of life can India and the East hope to achieve their goal. He is more concerned with giving the Orientals a higher standard of life, modern sanitation, etc. He believes in the Western methods of organisation, especially of the peasants and workers and that unless India adopts these modern methods she will lag behind in the race of life. He can only look with a mild surprise on Gandhiji's futilities of dramatic fast for the spiritual purification of his followers, etc. Everyone will decide the question according to his temperament. I quote below the following paragraph from the recently published book of travels, "Jesting Pilate", by Mr. Aldous Huxly:—"If I were an Indian millinoire, I would leave all my money for the endowment of an Atheist Mission. To one fresh from India and Indian spirituality, he adds—"Ford seems a greater man than Buddha..... one is all for religion until one visits a really religious country. Then one is all for dollars, machinery and the minimum wage."—Yours, etc.

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RAO OF CUTCH TO GO TO AFRICA

VANKANER, April 4.

H. H. The Rao Sahib of Cutch is coming here tomorrow by a special train. The Rao Sahib is expected to leave Bombay for Africa on April 9 for the hunt of a peculiar kind of lions, and will thence proceed to America leaving the administration in charge of Yuvaraj Kumar Shri.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO KATHIAWAR.

VANKANER April 4.

Preparations are being made at Jamnagar to receive H. E. the Viceroy who is to visit Kathiawar in November next.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR RAJKIYA PARISHAD

VANKANER, April 4.

It has been decided to hold the Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad at Porbunder on June 25 and 26.—Free Press.

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My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world-renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so throughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

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Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1-7-26:—The book "Astrological Courses" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose. Concession Price for a month Rs. 2-8. Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

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PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS IN DHOLKA.

NEED OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since last 23 years, I have been mixing with the village people of Dholka Taluka, but due to failure of crops on account of heavy and incessant rains and small insects and locusts, I had to move from place to place continuously for the last four months in Dholka Taluka. I wish to place before the public my remarks which are the outcome of my investigations.

Regarding collection of revenue, though in most cases the policy of the Government is to collect the revenue without giving any concessions, the Dholka Taluka has been fortunate to get some concessions on account of the good and sympathatic feelings of the officials. This attitude is partly due to the impetus given by the disinterested leaders of the Non-co-operators.

Regarding famine: There is both famine, and no-famine in this Taluka. There is no famine, because the whole area was not affected by it and in some parts the crops stood fairly. There is famine because the agriculturists are in the worst conditions which can be ever imagined. The past famines have had such an effect upon them that now they do not feel at all the effects of such famines, and for this condition the Government are mainly responsible. The peasantry would not thrive by such whole or partial suspensions as may be given to them from time to time. The welfare of the Kheduts can be achieved only by Swarajya. But the Swarajya will not be achieved by mere agitation. Re: Helpers of Kheduts: There are so many persons forthcoming in the public light that they profess themselves to be helpers of the peasantry but they are not so. I had asked for such help that may be beneficial in the interests of the Kheduts of this Taluka, but I regret to say that none came forward from the alleged band of helpers to stand by the side of the peasants even though I received some partial help from Governmat officials. Also the leader of the Non-co-operators of Gujarat rendered timely help, and consequently as a result of the joint efforts, the concession of suspension was obtained.

Re: Kheduts: The Kheduts of Dholka Taluka in general are absolutely without any education. They have no consciousness even of their own interests. They are likely to be led away astray and entrapped. The so-called helpers put before them the facts in such artificial and illusionary style that the Kheduts become intoxicated by the allurements, and forget their personalities, and believe these helpers to be their only liberators. The result is that the Khedut has himself become helpless and does not believe in his own personal efforts. In one sense he is degenerated.

Re: Wrong agitation: Timely agitation serves the purpose of making these Kheduts conscious of their rights and wrongs. But always hammering the other (opposite) party seldom serves the purpose of redressing the wrongs or of uplifting this community and hence the real work suffers. I have had some bitter experience that due to the impatient and unorganised agitation in some cases the questions affecting Kheduts have remained unsettled and instead of being serviceable to the Kheduts such agitation is found of disservice to them.

Re: Spinning wheel: In these conditions when the Khedut is accustomed to look for help from others in each and every matter, it is likely that he could not grasp the advantages of a spinning wheel or any other cottage industry nor could he form a society for his own welfare though partially aided by Government or some other institutions. Most of the lands of this Taluka depend solely upon rain for crops. The Kheduts remain idle for full four or five months. In passing his time idle he becomes the victims of many vices and oppresses his wife, children and cattle and other "low caste" people in order to forget his own agonies created from self-imposed wretchedness. He has no real love for his family. He is not ashamed to sell his daughter or even his wife.

Re: Organization: How can such Kheduts who are lifeless be organized? To organise them, there should be some life in them. The spinning wheel is partially a life-giver. But each and every one of would-be politicians and most of the educated are criticising it cruelly and so the Kheduts who are not habituated to uplift themselves by their own efforts, do not wish even to try this. None shows some other cottage industry or none comes and settles amongst these peasants and without any first-hand experience of the difficulties of the peasants every body is exhibiting ever-changing new plans day by day.

Re: Necessity of resistance: However, it is necessary to resist against the crushing system of making the whole class of Kheduts merely a tenant at will or a labourer. But without studying the question of the real distress of the agriculturists, mere vague remarks will not serve the purpose. It is not the work of any layman. The organization of such resisters is badly required, with a view and real motive of being serviceable to these people; whatever may be the efforts of the Kheduts or such workers, to uplift this class, every effort will go in vain when the Government or any other institution pass any law adverse to the interests of these agriculturists; and therefore Swarajya is the essential and only remedy.

Re: Workers: If Swarajya comes and Kheduts are not ready, still Swarajya will not serve the purpose, and hence side by side constructive programme should be taken on hand. Spinning wheel is the essence of the whole constructive programme. True workers are needed for this constructive movement in Dholka Taluka.—Yours, etc.

DAHYABHAI M. PATEL.

Dholka, April 1.

THE RUINOUS RATIO

FIRST FRUITS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government has again deflated currency to the tune of two crores of rupee and frittered away further gold to the extent of one and a half million punds, in order to maintain the artificial ratio of 1/6d.

Will the Elders of the Council of State and financial experts in the Assembly from Bombay, who are enamoured of 1/6d ratio explain whether frittering away of gold reserve is a necessary step to reach gold bullion exchange or gold currency or whether the action is ca deth warrant to the legitimate right of the people of this country to secure the honest gold currency.

Now let us inspect how vicious these aections are. Money was and is so tight that the Imperial Bank had to apply for the emergency currency which was denied at 6 per cent interest, and was only granted at 7 per cent interest, in order to hit the legitimate dealings of His Majesty's subjects, because they were considered to be favouring sh 1/4, ratio as per the report of a broker in Bombay, however tightness in money market continues with vengeance and yet the Government tightens the grip by further deflation.

Results of such actions on the part of Government are that, in face of world prices of commodities declining, India has no other way but to part with its produce at distress priced and such a phenomenon is considered in the best interests of the people of India.—Yours, et.

HARIDAS MADHANDAS.

Bombay, April 2.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road.

SIR H. COWASJI ADEN SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

(From a Correspondent.)

ADEN, March 27.

A very interesting function took place on Sunday evening (20th instant) in the school premises when Sir Hormusjee, C. Dinshaw, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E. presided at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the schools. The 1st Assistant Resident Major Towle and Mrs. Towle were among those present. An interesting programme covering 15 items was placed before the guests which included songs and dialogues, etc., and the boys who took parts were lustily cheered for their wit, humour and eloquence and all performance. Mr. J. J. Upadhyaya, Head Master of the institution presented report of the year. The school showed 98 per cent. result in the Annual Examination.

The chairman expressed his gratification at the progresses the school had made during Mr. Upadhayaya's career of six years as Principal of the schools. He advised the Principal to teach the boys regularity and cleanliness and always to remove from them germs of communalism. The institute, he said, deserved great support and he hoped parents and guardians sending their children to the school would subscribe liberally to the school funds.

The Chairman who had already given Rs. 3,1000 donated Rs. 1,000 more to the fund. The other donations were also declared, viz. Mr. Meghjee, Champshi Rs. 500 Messrs. Madhavjee Laljee and Bros., Rs. 101, Mr. Kalidas Lakmichand Rs. 101 Messrs. J. M. Mohmedally and Co. Rs. 51.

Mrs. Towle at the Chairman's request distributed prizes, and the guests of the evening retired after according a vote of thanks to Sir Hormusjee and Major and Mrs. Towle."

TILAK SCHOOL YEOLA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am very thankful to you for the sympathy you have shown towards "Tilak Vidyalaya, Yeola" in your issue of 29th March under "Notes of the Day." To-day I ask you to ventilate the following demands through the columns of your paper, which I hope, will go to turn the sympathy of English reading public—especially the rich men.

(1) The school was originally established in the year 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi had come specially for the opening ceremony of the national institution.

I was the only teacher in the school with half-a-dozen students on the roll. About three thousand rupees were collected in the beginning and three thousand rupees were received as a donation from Tilak Swaraj Fund. A donation of twenty thousand rupees from Bhaechand Shet eclipsed all other donations. The managing committee of the school decided to utilise the interest of the sum only till need be. The Nagarshet of Yeola and the well known merchant of Bombay Shet G. Vallabhdas Murlidas the owner of Gangaram Chabildas Pedhi has evinced sympathy for our school.

The school now has more than two hundred studen'ts and a batch of ten teachers. It is the only school in Nasik District. The school has sent six students for the entrance examination of Tilak University. Education of children and religious education are specialities of the school. Will the merchants and rich and educated men help?

A press for the school is the necessity of the day.—Yours etc.

K. R. VAISHAMPAYAN.,
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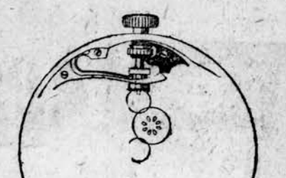

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